The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Relations of Italy and France Most Satisfactory.

Turkey Appeals to England for Protection Against Russia.

The Revolution in Yucatan Increasing in Magnitude.

FRANCE.

The Relations of the French and the Italian Governments Satisfactory—Napoleon not Anxious for the Passage of the Army Reorganization Bill.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 5.

The *Constitutionnel* editorially declares that the relations of France and Italy were never more satisfactory than they are at the present moment, but the fear is expressed that the false and mischievous rumors now in circulation in regard to the new Ministry, which Gen. Menabrea is forming, will have a bad effect.

The same journal denies that the Emperor, in his reply to President Schneider on New-Year's day, urged upon the Corps Legislatif the passage of the bill for the reorganization of the army.

ITALY.

Ratazzi in Accord with Garibaldi—Popular Banquet Tendered Him at Naples.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Jan. 4.

Menabrea, the Prime Minister, has given publicity to a number of private letters, proving that Baron Ratazzi was fully apprised of the recent movement of Gen. Garibaldi against Rome, and favored it. He also lent the insurgents his valuable influence and assistance.

A great popular banquet was given in Naples last evening in honor of Baron Ratazzi.

Heavy Snow Storms—Postponement of the Reassembling of Parliament.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Jan. 5.

Heavy snows have fallen throughout Northern and Central Italy, which have greatly obstructed travel.

As a large number of Senators and Deputies are unable to reach the capital, the day for the reassembling of Parliament has been postponed to the 11th instant.

TURKEY.

British Protection Claimed Against Russian Intrigue.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The Turkish Envoy at Vienna will start for London immediately to ask the protection of the British Government against the intrigues of Russia.

SWITZERLAND.

Expressed Sympathy with Mexico.

BERNE, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The Council has formally instructed Arnold Sutter, the Swiss Consul at Mexico, to express the sympathy of Switzerland with the Liberal Government now inaugurated in Mexico.

DENMARK.

The Sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The subject of the sale of the three Danish West India Islands to the United States will be submitted to the Rigsdag on Wednesday next.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Powder Magazine in Cork City Robbed by Fenians—Expressed Opinion of the Irish Clergy.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4—Evening.

The Government is almost continually in receipt of information relative to the movements of the Fenians. The public excitement caused by the recent operations of the Brotherhood has by no means abated.

To-day dispatches have been received from Cork giving the details of another Fenian movement in that locality. A body of Fenians last night surreptitiously entered the magazine in that city, and, unchallenged, carried away more than half a ton of blasting powder. There is no clue to the perpetrators of this mischief. The people stand aghast at the effrontery of the Fenians.

The clergy of the City of Limerick have affixed their signatures to a document declaring that there can be no permanent peace in Ireland unless it is treated like Hungary.

ABYSSINIA.

Progress of the British Expedition—Mortality among the Beasts of Burden.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 5.

The latest dispatches received from Abyssinia report that the advance of the British Expedition still remained at Senafe, where it has been encamped since Dec. 7, and no movement beyond that point would be made until the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Robert Napier, who was daily expected. The health of the troops was good, but the horses and other beasts of burden were dying in consequence of the intense heat and the want of proper forage.

PORTUGAL.

Formation of a New Ministry under the Count of Avila.

LISBON, Sunday, Jan. 5.

The resignations of the members of the Cabinet have been accepted by the King, and a new Ministry has been formed under the Count of Avila, who succeeds Aguiar as President of the Ministerial Council.

JAPAN.

Release of Captive Christians.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4—Evening.

Late dispatches received from Japan state that the Christians who had been imprisoned and persecuted in Nagasaki have been released.

A National Saengerbund in Process of Formation in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 5.

At the last great Saengerfest in this city a general desire was expressed to establish a league of all the German singing societies in the Northern and Eastern States and Canada. Accordingly to-day delegates meet here from Philadelphia, New-York and Baltimore to form a constitution. A committee of three, one from each city named above, was appointed to harmonize the different drafts of the constitution offered. Delegates will meet on Monday to accept the constitution.

MEXICO.

The Measures to Suppress the Revolution in Yucatan Abandoned—The Uprising Increasing in Magnitude—Revolt of the Yuqui Indians.

HAVANA, Sunday, Jan. 5.

By the arrival of the English steamer *Danube*, from Vera Cruz, later advices from Mexico have been received.

The proposed expedition against Yucatan had been abandoned, Gen. Porforio Diaz opposing the measure, warning the Government that former expeditions against Yucatan had always met with defeat, and advising that the people of that State should be left to fight among themselves rather than being given an opportunity to combine against the National Government. The revolution was increasing, and there had been more mutinies among the military forces of the Republic. There was a probability of a general outbreak soon against the Government of Juarez, headed by a leading military chieftain.

The insecurity of the roads in the interior of Mexico was increasing.

The proceedings of Congress had been of an uninteresting character.

The health of Vera Cruz is good.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 3.

A letter from Guaymas, Mexico, dated Dec. 16, says there is great excitement in that city on account of a rumor that Gov. Pesquera had been restrained by Juarez from taking forcibly certain moneys from the Guaymas Custom-house. Instead of submitting Pesquera sent a collector to Mexico to explain matters.

The Hamburg ship *Coquette*, whose cargo was valued at £100,000, was allowed to discharge at Guaymas, although a reduction of duties had previously been refused at Mazatlan.

The Uras and Yoqui Indians have revolted again, committing outrages on the whites. The Apaches were ravaging the whole frontier. The Mexicans are making claims on account of property destroyed by the savages on the Northwestern line, which the Mexican Government intends presenting in Washington. The American Consuls advise their countrymen to present their claims for injuries suffered on account of arbitrary acts, to the Mexican Government. A fortnight ago the people thought war between the two nations was unavoidable, and the troops in Arizona were already marching to Sonora. There were rumors of the military colonization of the territory between Yoqui and Mage rivers, and of the army coming from the interior to be placed under the command of Jesus Garcia Morales. There were rumors also of a revolution in Durango. The political situation of the country was gloomy. The mines were doing well, but capital was scarce.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Formosa Pirates—Movements of United States Vessels—Daring and Extensive Robbery in Shanghae—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 2.

The advices received by the Pacific Mail Steamship *China* from China and Japan contain the following additional particulars:

The United States steamer *Aroostook* returned to Hong Kong on the 10th of December, from a cruise to the Island of Formosa. It was on board this vessel that the remains of Lieut. Mackenzie were brought back. A portion of the property of the Captain and crew of the ill-fated bark *Rover* was also recovered, and the body of the wife of Capt. Hunt was ransomed from the natives of Formosa.

A Chinese war steamer had returned to Shanghae from an expedition against the pirates and smugglers on the coast. She destroyed over forty piratical junks.

The United States steamers *Hartford*, *Monocacy*, *Iroquois*, *Shenandoah*, and *Onward* were to rendezvous at Nagasaki, preparatory to sailing for Osaka, where they were to be present at the opening of that port to foreigners on the first of January.

The Chinese papers express much regret that Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. have decided to close their business in China.

The East India Telegraph Company propose to lay their submarine cable within six months. The cable had already been manufactured, and was on the way out from England.

An organized band of robbers broke into that quarter of Shanghai in which all the jewelry and pawnbrokers' shops are located, and escaped with an immense amount of booty.

Information had been received at Shanghae of the discovery of extensive gold mines on Termination Island, about twenty miles from Port May, Russian Siberia. The Russians there refused permission to foreigners to work the mines.

At Shanghae, Nov. 27, Bank Exchange was quoted at 5s. 11d@5s. 11¼d., and 5s. 11½d.@6s., for four to six months' bills; first-class credits, 6s.@6s. ½d. for four to six months' sight.

The total exports of tea from Japan to the United States during the current season, up to Nov. 14, was 2,766 pounds.

The quotations of tea at Yokohama on Dec. 6 were as follows: Common, $16; good to common, $20 to 22; medium, $25 to $26; good medium, $28 to $31; fine, $36 to $38; finest, $42 to $44, per picul.

The United States store-ship *Alliance* arrived at Hong Kong Oct. 16, and Yokohama Nov. 3.

Gen. Paul Frank Marshall, of the United States Legation in Japan, had been appointed Acting Consul at Osaka.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Japanese Consul Appointed at San Francisco—Supreme Court of California—Decision in Regard to Taxation—Flood on the San Joaquin River.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan 4.

Charles Walcott Brooks has been regularly appointed Consul-General for the Empire of Japan in this city. He received his commission by the steamer *China*. This is said to be the first appointment of the kind ever made. The Government of Japan confers exclusive powers upon its agent in a letter of instructions which accompanies his commission. The document was issued by a Council of State, composed of seven Princes of the Empire, who constitute the governing power in Japan since the abdication of the Tycoon. The letter, as translated, says in substance that as the United States was the first Power to conclude a treaty with Japan, opening the land to foreign commerce, a representative of Japan should be located in that country and at San Francisco, as the city of America nearest to Japan and with which there will be most frequent intercourse; and since the establishment of a steamship line between San Francisco and Yokohama, it is expected that trade and friendship will increase between the two countries, and will largely augment the travel of the Japanese to America; the Council therefore judge it best to create a Consulship at San Francisco.

The Supreme Court of California has decided that the laws exempting the property of widows, charitable institutions, churches, and other descriptions of property from taxation, to be unconstitutional. The decision adds about one hundred millions to the taxable property of the State, and will increase the revenue $2,000,000 per year.

A flood on the San Joaquin River swept away the entire business portion of the lower part of the town.

The brig *W. D. Rice* was wrecked near Point Vincent, a few miles from San Pedro, Dec. 25. The crew were saved, but the vessel is a total loss.

The opposition steamer *Nevada*, for Panama, sailed to-day. She carries over 6,000 bbls. flour for New-York.

Departure of Treasure for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 2.

The steamship *Montana* sailed yesterday for Panama, with $995,000 in treasure, $952,000 of which is for New-York. She carried a large quantity of merchandise, brought by the *China*, from Hong Kong and Yokohama.

Affairs in Chicago—A Divorce in the Ticknor Case Granted—Preliminaries of the National Republican Convention.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Jan. 5.

The jury in the Ticknor divorce case brought in a verdict yesterday afternoon, granting the divorce asked for by Mrs. Ticknor. A motion for a new trial has been entered.

The Committee appointed by a recent Republican meeting to make arrangements for the National Convention have appointed a sub-committee to report on the expediency of erecting a wigwam. Farwell Hall is already engaged for the Convention, in case the sub-committee should report adversely.

NEW-YORK.

The Approaching Session of the State Legislature—The Contest for the Speakership and Clerkship—Resignation of a Judge of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 5.

Both branches of the Legislature will meet at the Capitol at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning. The Governor's Message will be transmitted to the two Houses about noon on Tuesday. The annual reports of Comptroller and Auditor are not yet completely printed. Already there is a large attendance of the Democratic members, and the contest for the Speakership is quite animated. The candidates named are Hitchman, of New-York; Flagg, of Troy; Jacobs, of Kings; Clark, of Schoharie, and Lounsbury, of Ulster. Hitchman, with the New-York delegation in his favor, is apparently ahead, but both Jacobs and Flagg show considerable strength among the members and with prominent outsiders. Col. Keidy, of Kings, has withdrawn as a candidate. The candidates for Clerk are Armstrong, of Albany; Sickles, of Albion; Perrin, of Kings, and Parkhurst, of Rome—Armstrong being seemingly the strongest.

The candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms are Jared Sandford, of Seneca, and H. F. Vanhorn, of Montgomery. For doorkeepers and other subordinate offices there are many candidates. The caucus will be held in the Assembly Chamber to-morrow evening. The Republican Senatorial caucus will result in the reëlection of James Terwiliger as Clerk, and probably in the appointment of most of the officers of the old Senate.

Judge John K. Porter has resigned as one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. He proposes going to New-York to resume the practice of the law.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Approaching National Convention in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 5.

In accordance with orders issued from the Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic at Springfield, Ill., the following circular has been issued here:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC U. S.,
NO. 208 SOUTH FOURTH-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1868.

CIRCULAR.—For the information of all delegates to the National Convention, to be held in this city on Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1868, and all comrades desiring to attend said Convention, the following arrangements are published:

With the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, army headquarters will be at the quarters of Post No. 1, at No. 1,316 Chestnut-street, where delegates are requested to report on their arrival.

The Convention will meet at the Assembly Buildings, southwest corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets.

Comrades of the army will be admitted to its sessions as spectators.

The following Railroad Companies will sell to all members of the Grand Army of the Republic attending the Convention excursion tickets, good from the 14th to the 18th inst., both inclusive:

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and all its branches, Lehigh Valley Railroad and North Pennsylvania Railroad. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad will carry them at half-price, while the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and all its branches, including Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, will return free to their homes all who pay full fare to Philadelphia. They will also carry free to Pittsburgh all who come on through-tickets from the West.

The arrangements with the railroads to New-York are not yet completed, but particulars will be telegraphed to Col. Frank J. Bramhall, A. G., Department of New-York, at New-York City, at an early day.

With these liberal arrangements as to railroad fares, it is hoped that many comrades, though they may not be delegates, will visit Philadelphia and attend the sessions of the Convention. By order of

LOUIS WAGNER, Grand Commander.

James Givin, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: ALBERT S. EVANS, A. D. C.

NOTE.—Commanders of departments are requested to make the necessary arrangements with the Railroad Companies within their commands to secure a similar reduction in cost of transportation.

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Order of Gen. Hancock in Regard to the Trial of Civil Cases.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Jan. 5.

The following order has just been promulgated:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 1, 1868.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.—Applications have been made at these headquarters, implying the existence of an arbitrary authority in the Commanding-General touching purely civil controversies. One petitioner solicits this action, another that, and each refers to some special consideration of grace or favor, which he supposes to exist, and which should influence this Department.

The number of such applications and the waste of time they involve make it necessary to declare that the administration of civil justice appertains to the regular courts. The rights of litigants do not depend on the views of the General; they are to be adjudged and settled according to the laws. Arbitrary power, such as he has been urged to assume, has no existence here; it is not found in the laws of Louisiana or Texas; it cannot be derived from any act or acts of Congress. He is restrained by a Constitution and prohibited from action in many particulars.

The Major-General Commanding takes occasion to repeat that, while discharging judicial functions in civil cases, he can suffer no forcible resistance to the execution of process of the courts.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK.

Gen. Hartsuff, A. A. G.

Destruction by Fire of the Military Asylum at Togus, Me.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sunday, Jan. 5—Midnight.

The Military Asylum at Togus, five miles east of here, is in flames. It caught fire at 9 o'clock this evening from a defect in the flue in the furnace, and the entire building is destroyed. The patients were all taken out in safety, and are properly cared for. Mr. Cutler, who is at the head of the Asylum, is quite sick in the city. The loss is very large.

A Train of Cars Fired Upon by Negroes in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, Jan. 5.

A passenger train was fired into last night by some negroes between Branchville and Columbia. No one was hurt. To allay public apprehension Gen. Canby is called on by the Press to rigidly prohibit the carrying of deadly weapons by both blacks and whites.

Suicide in Brookline, Conn.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, Jan. 5.

William Main, a highly-esteemed and wealthy citizen of the City of Brookline, Conn., committed suicide by hanging yesterday. The cause was temporary insanity.

The Burning of a Philadelphia Sugar Refinery.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 5.

The sugar refinery burned last night belonged to Messrs. Rogers & Mitchell, instead of Messrs. Taylor, Gillespie & Co., as reported. The loss is $20,000, which is insured.

A Cincinnati Hotel Damaged by Fire.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Jan. 5.

The Metropolitan Hotel was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $10,000. Two men, named Marshal and Willard, of Paris, Kentucky, were badly injured by jumping from a window.

Hurricane at Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 5.

The steamer *Alliance*, from Charleston, reports having encountered a hurricane on the 30th of December, which came from all points of the compass. The steamer hove-to 56 hours off Hog Island.

Wm. M. Ferry, the oldest settler of that part of Western Michigan, lying upon the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, north of the Kalamazoo River, and one of the most widely respected and influential citizens of the western half of the State, died at Grand Haven, Monday, Dec. 30, aged 72 years. Mr. Ferry was born in Granby, Mass., Sept. 8, 1796. He was the father of Hon. T. W. Ferry, one of the Michigan Representatives in Congress.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA AND NAPOLEON III.

The steamships *Napoleon III.*, from Havre Dec. 19 and Brest Dec. 21, and *Hammonia*, from Hamburg Dec. 23 and Southampton Dec. 25, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning. The advices received are three days later than those at hand by the *Cuba*.

The *British Imperial Review* says: "We believe that in the event of any further occurrence calculated to alarm the public mind, Parliament will be immediately summoned for the purpose of suspending the *Habeas Corpus* act in England. The happy results which followed in Ireland on the speedy exodus of the Irish Americans, rendered necessary by the adoption of this course, lead us to hope that no opposition will be offered to a similar proposal for England."

The *Times*, in a leader, says: "We hear on all hands that the next session of Parliament is to be devoted to the affairs of Ireland. The whole genius of the Legislature, free from the shackles of Reform, and no longer distracted by the remote obstacles of Abyssinia, is to be turned, whole and undivided, on this arduous and intricate subject; the mists of error are to be dispelled, inveterate prejudices are to be swept aside by the logical application of a few sound and well-selected principles, and this standing disgrace of British politics is to be removed for ever."

Mr. Gladstone has accepted an invitation to a banquet, to be given by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to himself, Lord Stanley and some other members.

In Italy, the Chambers had passed the provisional exercise of the Budget until Jan. 31, and had unanimously adopted the order for the suspension of the payment of the Italian portion of the Pontifical debt. Signor Bonfardini proposed an order of the day affirming Rome to be the capital of Italy, deprecating the attainment of that object by illegal means, and approving the conduct of the Ministry. Gen. Menabrea accepted this order of the day. The result of the vote was 199 in favor and 201 against the motion, defeating the Ministry by a majority of 2.

The Austrian Finance Minister had withdrawn the Government bill for the sale of Crown lands to the value of 15,000,000 florins. The formation of the new Ministry was slowly proceeding. The *Debatte* denies the statement of some other Vienna papers that Russian troops were being concentrated on the Galician frontier.

The King of Holland having found reason to withdraw his confidence from the present Cabinet, had declined to accept the resignation tendered by the Ministry.

A telegram from St. Petersburgh says: "The Russian Consul at Hakodadi announces that in accordance with the treaties concluded with Japan, England, France, America, and the Netherlands, Jeddo and Osaka will be opened for trade with the contracting Powers upon the 29th of January, 1868."

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Effects of the Defeat of the Italian Ministry—Anticipations of a General War—The Liberal Press of France—Proposed Sale of the Grand Hotel—Death of an American Journalist.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1867.

The defeat and resignation of the Italian Ministry has aggravated the feeling of uneasiness occasioned here by the attitude of Russia. It is looked upon as certain that in the course which the Czar is pursuing he is acting in secret concert with the Berlin Cabinet, and, consequently, the disposition of the Italian Parliament and people toward France becomes a matter of more importance than it would otherwise have proved. From the French point of view, the position of the Menabrea Ministry was regarded as one likely to conciliate both the aspirations of Italy and the Emperor's policy, and its defeat under existing circumstances is naturally regarded as a great misfortune. The fact that the majority by which it was beaten was numerically insignificant does not modify this feeling. Taken in connection with the effect produced by M. Ratazzi's speech, and the timidity evinced by the supporters of the Government, it was sufficient to prove that it was impossible for the Administration to work on with the present Parliament. There remained, therefore, but one of two alternatives—to appeal to the country or resign. The feeling against France is so strong that Gen. Menabrea no doubt felt that it would be useless for him to try and struggle against the prejudices that would be excited against him at the polls as a friend of the French alliance. He has therefore placed his resignation in the hands of the King, and now only holds office until his successor is appointed.

As the vote which defeated the Ministry is plainly one of defiance to France, the logical inference from it is that M. Ratazzi will return to power. His policy will not differ in the main from that of his predecessor, for it will be a policy of opportunity; but from the distrust inspired by his recent conduct, his recall to office will tend to aggravate the ill-feeling which M. Rouher's unfortunate declarations have produced between the two countries. The Paris journals exhibit great prudence in dealing with the topic, conscious of its irritating tendencies. Most of them, however, the independent journals included, are inclined to regard the vote by which the Menabrea Ministry was defeated as a gauntlet flung in the face of France.

ANTICIPATIONS OF A GENERAL WAR.

In spite of the assurances of M. Rouher in the discussions on the Army bill that the French Government was not influenced in regard to the measure by proximate or distant anticipations of war, the feeling is becoming general that we are on the eve of a general European convulsion. In commercial and financial circles the distrust occasioned by this belief is very marked, and the fall which has taken place in Italian and Ottoman securities indicates the quarters from whence it is derived. Every one that you converse with appears to share in this gloominess of feeling, which the facts developed by the debate on the Army bill has in no way contributed to diminish. The partisans of the measure may reason as they please, but they do not succeed in convincing the nation that such sacrifices as are exacted by it are consistent with that ease of mind in regard to eventualities which M. Rouher describes as the happy condition of himself and colleagues. There is not one out of ten men that you meet with who believes that this state of things can last longer than the Spring. And it is noteworthy that in Germany this impression prevails almost generally. When the instinct of apprehension prevails there unfortunately but too often coincides the will to realize its fears.

However well or ill-founded this may be, the course of Russia is certainly not calculated to appease them. In a recent letter I pointed out to you the significant character of the changes which are about to be made in her Cabinet, as well as of the demands made upon the Porte at her instigation for an extension of territory by the little one-horse Government of Montenegro. These views derive still more importance from the efforts which are now being made by the Russian Government organs to detach England from a community of policy with France on the Eastern question. The purport of these articles cannot be mistaken. The question is whether they have any basis in hopes suggested by English diplomacy. It would not be inconsistent with its previous course on the Eastern question to assume the affirmative.

THE KERNEQUEN SCANDAL.

The tribunal of honor to which were referred the charges brought forward in the Corps Legislatif by M. de Kernequen against the editors of several of the independent journals of Paris, has not as yet rendered its verdict. Some of the clerical organs profess to entertain the apprehension that the inquiry will be smothered; but this is with a view to weaken the effect of the verdict, which they know will be against the calumniator.

In the meanwhile the *France* shifting its ground, and knowing that as regards the majority of the journals which it has attacked it will certainly be beaten, has turned the whole weight of its charges against M. Gueroult, of the *Opinion Nationale*, and specifically accuses him of the following acts of corruption: First, of having received money from the Comte de Cavour or from his representative at Paris, M. Charles de Varennes, to advocate the interests of Italy. Second, of having received money from M. de Bismarck, or his representative at Paris, M. Bamberg, to advocate the interests of Prussia. It alleges in support of these charges their notoriety in Italy, Germany and France, and the declarations of the Italian and Prussian Ministers that applications had been made of the secret funds placed at their disposal to subsidize certain of the "independent" journals of Paris. It says that when M. de la Rochejaquelin brought the same charges against M. de Gueroult in his pamphlet, he did not utter a word in exculpation of himself, and that the *Siecle*, which had called that Senator a calumniator has been compelled to withdraw the epithet in presence of the evidence furnished it. The *France* promises to follow up these changes based on "general notoriety" by evidence more satisfactory. We shall see if it can keep its promise. Set afloat by the clerical party to weaken the opposition of the independent Press to its encroachments, they are not new to the public, and ought therefore to be easily susceptible of proof if any exists. You are too well acquainted with this system of party tactics in the United States, however, to attach any weight to such accusations. There is scarcely a journal of any circulation at your side which has not been at one time or other subjected to them. In listening to such imputations people leave out of view the two important parts, that no newspaper that is worth bribing needs to sell itself and that no bribe short of the entire value of the property, could compensate a newspaper proprietor for the risk which he would run in thus establishing the evidence of his corruption.

THE PROPOSED SALE OF THE GRAND HOTEL AND HOTEL DU LOUVRE.

I stated to you a short time since that the Directors of the Credit Immobilier were in negotiation with a foreign company for the sale to it of its two fine properties, the Grand Hotel and the Hotel du Louvre. The negotiation I am sorry to say has been broken off, and there is no hope of the object contemplated by the directors in disposing of the property being attained in this way. Could they have effected the sale it would have been a great help to the society, and would have enabled it to reimburse several millions to the Credit Mobilier. With the aid thus obtained the latter could have been enabled to satisfy a portion of the demands which are pressing upon it for the end of the year.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST.

I attended yesterday the funeral of Edward Gould Buffum, for many years the representative in Paris of the New-York journals. His death, which took place on Friday, was quite sudden, for he had been up in the morning transacting business, and had exhibited no evidences of failing health. Mr. Buffum was a man of genial temperament, and was very popular in American circles here. He was an excellent writer, and besides his regular avocations as a journalist, was a frequent contributor to periodical literature. He first distinguished himself by an amusing book on California, written in the commencement of the gold discoveries in that State. He was for a short time a member of the Californian Legislature; but having no taste for political life, returned to New-York and joined the newspaper Press. He had resided for the last ten years in Paris; and his letters from that city showed a thorough knowledge, not only of its social peculiarities, but of continental politics. His place, poor fellow, will not be easily filled.

ITALY.

Ratazzi's Speech in the Italian Parliament—The Necessity of Obtaining Rome for Italy.

Correspondence of the London Times.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1867.

The speech for which, beyond all others, the Chamber and the public were impatient, began yesterday. In a voice weakened by recent illness, Ratazzi commenced an oration which—although he twice paused for repose—he was unable to conclude, and will resume and terminate to-day. The Chamber became very attentive when Ratazzi rose, and a number of Deputies drew near him in order the better to hear him. The interest aroused by his speech and by that of Menabrea had attracted a great number of spectators. All the galleries were crowded, including that of the diplomatists, where the Baron de Malaret occupied a conspicuous place. The late Prime Minister said:

"During the two months that have elapsed since we left office not a day has passed that we have not been taken as a mark for the vilest accusations both at home and abroad. We have been accused of bad faith and of Machiavellian perfidy. Those attacks have not moved me; I have taken no steps to justify myself, but have waited until the day should come when I could do so in my place in Parliament. I cannot remain insensible to the shafts launched at me in this Chamber. The very men now in power make us the target for their attacks while they have in their hands the documents that would exculpate us. You accuse us of having violated the Convention, of having been in league with the invaders; you have accused us of this before all Europe, withholding and concealing the documents which would prove that we did our very utmost to avert the evil. All these documents you have kept back, save one telegram, which—as you had not the courage to constitute yourselves public accusers—you have here had incorrectly read by one of your most clamorous supporters."

The telegram in question was referred to by Deputy Massari on the 11th inst. On a given day, he said, Crispi had telegraphed from Terni to Ratazzi "not to send him any more volunteers." Crispi afterward read the telegram to the Chamber. It ran thus: "Prevent the departure of volunteers. They are an embarrassment, not a help." It was on the same occasion that Crispi declared solemnly that Ratazzi "up to the last moment, so long as it was possible, opposed the Garibaldian invasion by every means in his power, and conjured him (Crispi) to aid him in preventing it." Yesterday Ratazzi continued:

"Yes, gentlemen, you allowed the French fleet to sail from Toulon without uttering a word of protest against this attack upon our rights. What was our programme? The question of Rome was not forgotten, but the late Administration, laying it aside for the moment, had turned all its attention toward obtaining, by means of new laws and new financial combinations, administrative reorganization and the equilibrium of the budget. Had we obtained those results, we should then have busied ourselves with endeavors to obtain Rome and to destroy the temporal power, because, whatever may be said, Rome is a necessity, and Italy will not give it up. It is not Garibaldi, Mazzini or any other citizen who desires it; it is the whole nation, and Count Menabrea himself. Rome is no fictitious want; it is the capital idea of our regeneration. The House of Savoy itself, accepting the national programme, made that idea its own. And, since I am on this subject, I cannot do less, as an old councillor of the Crown, personally very devoted to King Victor Emmanuel, than repel the insulting words lately spoken by the French Minister of State in a speech wherein it is hard to say whether the levity of the ideas or the impropriety of the form predominated. I regret and wonder that the President of the Council, when to-day referring to that speech, did not find a word of protest against the expressions it contained. It is not true that, as M. Rouher said, Garibaldi gave the King the Crown of the Two Sicilies, and that it oppresses him like a chastisement. That Crown was no man's gift; the Sicilies were given to the House of Savoy by the vote of those populations which acclaimed the formula of 'Italy and Victor Emmanuel!' It is, indeed, strange to hear a Minister of the Empire questioning that national sovereignty which replaced a Bonaparte on the throne of the Capets. I do not wonder that he won the applause of Messrs. Thiers and Berryer, but I doubt his having obtained the approbation of the Emperor, who is too enlightened to sanction such words, and who reckons it among his best boasts that he received his Crown from universal suffrage."

This passage of the speech, like some of the preceding remarks of the late Premier, drew loud applause from the left and centre of the House. The speaker's fatigue was so manifest that several voices urged him to rest, which he did for a few minutes. When Ratazzi uttered the words which so justly stigmatized Rouher's ungarded and offensive expressions in the Corps Legislatif, a voice, proceeding apparently from the Left benches, uttered aloud the name of M. de Malaret, adding some words which were not quite distinguishable, either taxing him with laughing or calling upon him to listen. The President enjoined silence, and not without reason, for it is surely highly indecorous that a Foreign Minister, occupying his allotted place in the Chamber, should be made the object of such insolent apostrophes. The present violent irritation against the French Government cannot be held to justify such discourteous and undignified conduct on the part of men who ought to be, in good breeding as well as in ability, the flower of the nation they represent in Parliament.

Ratazzi resumed his speech, and insisted strongly on the necessity of obtaining Rome. He continued:

"We, too, admit the employment of moral force to obtain the solution of the Roman question. We, too, desire to convince the Catholics that we mean no attack upon their worship, and that the authority of the Pontiff would be enhanced by the loss of the temporal power. We, too, wish to ameliorate our internal condition so as to make the Romans desire union with the rest of Italy. But these are indirect means. There are also direct means; but who can define them? Events cannot be foreseen from to-day till to-morrow. Many things may occur in Europe rendering it easy for us to obtain our object. Those means do not admit of discussion until the occasion presents itself. We come to Gen. Garibaldi's enterprise, with respect to which I shall always reply, as I before replied, that the movement was inopportune and that those were not the means to employ. The moment was ill chosen by reason both of our domestic condition and of our international relations. We were beginning to reorganize, the army had been diminished; you know in what state our finances were. A bill had been passed to give Government the means of meeting the deficit for some time to come, and that bill derived additional importance from the fact that it tended to produce a social revolution, by offering the means of prosperity to persons of humble means, by converting laborers into small proprietors. To carry it out, internal tranquillity was above all things requisite; and I ask whether the late agitation has not rendered the application of that law far more difficult. A deputy has supposed in his speech that I got up the Roman insurrection as a means of escape from financial difficulties. This is manifestly untrue, because in spite of the agitation the operation took place, and is now being successfully carried out. But for that agitation the results would have shown how great is the confidence in the Government of the country, and our funds would have risen. I will not do Signor Minghetti the wrong to suppose that in concluding the Convention he agreed to give up Rome; but I will tell him that in concluding a treaty with a more powerful nation, the weaker party ought to do it in such terms as to preclude all ambiguity of interpretation, because it is well known that when a doubt exists, the stronger nation will always be in the right. We had pledged ourselves to do all in our power to ensure respect to the Convention. I must explain. One can only serve a Constitutional Government by legal means, and had I made use of preventive and illegal means to maintain the Convention, Parliament would have had a right to accuse me. France knew this, and that we had no power to proceed against Garibaldi; and so true is this, that his first speeches, the beginning of the movement, took place while the Ricasoli Cabinet was in power. If I mention this, it is by way of reply to the dispatches in which are related several conversations with the French Chargé d'Affaires, where he complains that preventive measures had not been employed, although I had repeatedly declared that the Government had done all that was possible. When the French Chargé came to speak to me of the agitation in the country I could not but regret that one consequence of the Convention was that it gave a right to a foreign Power to meddle with us in our own house. Our laws do not recognize as an offence the simple declaration of an intention to commit one, and the Government could not proceed against Garibaldi because he said that he meant to go to Rome. The proclamations were public: we had no need to be told by France that there was agitation in the country. 'What would you have me do?' I said to the Chargé d'Affaires. 'So long as the laws exist you cannot reproach the Government with respecting them. If there were preventive laws, empowering the Government to torment citizens, it then would be easy enough.' All the measures that could legally be taken to prevent the agitation, I declare and affirm it upon my honor, all those measures were taken by us. [Cries of 'No, no!' on the Right, and of 'Yes, yes!' on the Left. Great excitement and disturbance; calls to order by the President.] Permit me, Signor Presidente—I heard shouts of 'No, no!' on the Right, and I challenge all the gentlemen who sit on those benches to disprove my words. Is there not one among you who has the courage to rise and to utter a solitary 'No?'" [Great agitation.]

Peruzzi (violently)—I ask to speak.

Rattazzi—I thank Hon. Peruzzi for having lifted the glove I threw down to all the party opposite to me. I hope that in bringing his charges and narrating his facts he will seek his information in Florence, and that he has not brought it with him from Paris, where he was when the events occurred.

This sarcastic allusion to Peruzzi's well-known obsequiousness to French influence was a most telling hit, and brought thunders of applause from the left, and from the galleries cheers and counter cheers, calls to order from the President, who violently rang his bell, and at last, with great difficulty, obtained silence. Rattazzi resumed:

"I declare it on my honor that I disapproved the movement, and so did many men of the advanced party. [Murmurs and laughter on the Right.] Your laughter does not affect me. Gentlemen, you who smile even at the declaration that one of your colleagues makes upon his honor, while you continually complain that your own intentions are misrepresented, permit me to tell you that in truth I know not what is the measure of your consciences." [Applause on the Left and Centre.]

Rattazzi proceeded to say that peremptory and energetic orders were sent to all the authorities. Vigilance and vigor were strictly enjoined. Roman emigrants, wherever assembled in too great numbers, were to be sent into the interior of the kingdom:

"I invite the Minister of the Interior, who has all the circulars and telegrams, to lay them on the President's table. [Sensation.] More than three thousand young men were arrested; arms and provisions were seized. In a dispatch M. de Villestreux says that he warned me of a depot of arms at Terni. The information of the French diplomatists was not very exact. Nevertheless, I had the arms sought at Terni, as the telegram will prove; but a few cases of arms are easily concealed. The French Chargé should have at least told us in what houses he believed them to be. [Laughter.] It has been said that the number of troops on the frontier was exaggerated; the amount of 40,000 men, which I gave to the French envoy, was that which was stated to me in the Council of Ministers by my colleague of the War Department. It was impossible for any number of troops to prevent the passage of unarmed men aided by the population, and who had not the 'Volunteer' written on their foreheads. There were enough troops on the frontier to prevent the passage of bands of men. The Convention did not oblige us to intercept single individuals. [Laughter on the Right.] If there be any one who interprets it differently let him advance and speak, but do not interrupt me and prevent me from freely interpreting the treaty in the manner most favorable to the destinies of the country. Gentlemen, you remember the passage of the brigands into the Pontifical territory in 1861–62? It could not be prevented, although 100,000 men were then in the Neapolitan Provinces, and Gen. Della Marmora commanded them. In 1859, who can doubt that Austria, a great military Power, employed every means to prevent the Lombard Volunteers from crossing the frontier? Nothing was omitted, not even military executions, and, nevertheless, more than 20,000 volunteers passed. And after these examples you pretend that we might have prevented the passage of the Garibaldians, and would not do so. Your hand on your conscience, gentlemen, say whether such an accusation is or is not unjust."

Rattazzi paused again; the Deputies assembled in groups on the floor of the House and engaged in animated conversation. Presently the President announced that Rattazzi was too unwell to continue his speech that day. So Nicotera took his turn, and made some curious revelations with respect to the origin of the Garibaldian movement. He flatly contradicted Massari's recent statements that Garibaldian volunteers were enlisted at the Naples *questura*—head office of police. The facetious Neapolitan deputy would perhaps have replied, had he not been under the depressing influence of a snubbing from the President, who, a short time previously, weary of his continual interruption and restless meddling, had treated him somewhat as a pedagogue treats an unruly schoolboy. "Honorable Massari," quoth the grave and sombre Lanza, "do you be silent first of all, and come up here to the Presidential platform and take your place as Secretary." [Applause on the Left and general laughter.] Massari, who is one of the four Secretaries of the Chamber, did as he was bid, and held his tongue for nearly half an hour.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

A Summarized Account of its Progress and Prospects.

From the London Times, Dec. 25.

It is plain enough that we have entered upon an enterprise of considerable difficulty, and it appears too probable that the time which must, under the most favorable calculations, be consumed before we can attain our objects will be much greater than we had hoped. Those who have harped on the dangers and impolicy of an attempted raid into the heart of Africa may turn round and claim the credit of having foreseen everything that has happened or is likely to happen. They may, possibly, become more dolorous in their vaticinations, and prophesy defeat and disgrace, if the alternative of retreat and disgrace be not immediately accepted. But it is impossible that these warnings can shake the national resolve. We know now what we knew when we made up our minds to march into Abyssinia to recover our captives. The details are filled up, but the outline is the same. We have undoubtedly a difficult task, but it is not impossible. Mistakes of preparation may prolong the time occupied in the expedition, but cannot make it of no effect. The failures and miscarriages an Annesley Bay will, in fact, enable us to start upon the enterprise with an amount of experience cheaply bought at no other cost than that of annoyance.

It seems certain that there has been an undue delay somewhere, and it is wise to recognize early the necessary consequences of it. The Land Transport Corps of Bombay has not sent on an adequate supply of labor, and the men who have been sent—muleteers from Persia, Egypt and Arabia—are unfit for the work they were intended to perform. They are free, wild fellows, with great notions of liberty and little love for work. They seem to have cost more in looking after than their services were worth. Not only so; there had been immediately before our correspondent wrote, a stoppage of stores of all kinds. On the first of this month a vessel arrived bringing stores, camel-drivers, and carts—the last destined apparently for firewood, as the roads are too heavy to allow them to be used—and this was the first arrival direct from Bombay for nearly fifty days. It is true that the Land Transport Corps is a newly-organized service in the Indian army, and they doubtless have a multitude of reasons to explain their apparent inactivity; but the result is clear that neither the Governor of Bombay nor Sir Robert Napier has been able to overcome this preliminary difficulty. The first result of this shortcoming is delay in supplying the provision depots along the line of march, and our correspondent suggests that, at the present rate, it would take six years to store up the stock of six months' provisions which Sir Robert Napier regards as an indispensable preliminary to his march. The labor of provisioning these depots in any manner is not slight. The pass selected for the march is the easternmost, running nearly due south from Annesley Bay to Senafe. A good road has been made to the foot of the pass—a distance of twelve miles—but it is already cut up and very heavy. Up to that point it is necessary to carry water, and for some forty miles further it will be necessary to carry every article of consumption or use, except fuel. Our correspondent, who has advanced to Upper Sooroo, twelve miles from the foot of the pass, reports that for eight or nine miles the road was a gradual ascent, presenting no difficulty, but for the last three or four it was a narrow track between immense and overhanging cliffs, and interrupted by frequent boulders right across the path. This brought him to a height of 2,000 out of the 8,000 feet which must be reached. An easy calculation shows that it would take 14,000 mules to carry up one month's food for the horses of the Expedition, and, as the mules must bear their provender also, the statement throws a strong light on the physical difficulties to be overcome. At present, unhappily, the question of forage is less pressing, as an epidemic fever is carrying off both horses and mules and even camels, and the veterinary surgeons are baffled in all their attempts to cope with it. Before an army such as has been designed for Abyssinian use, with its clouds of camp followers, can reach Abyssinia Proper, the labor to be performed is so immense that the wet season may come before anything is done on the real scene of action.

The report we have received, illustrated by facts known to us, but unknown to the writer at the time he wrote, must prepare us for the unpleasant necessity of a prolonged campaign. It is now Christmas Day, and Sir Robert Napier has not started, as far as we know, from Bombay. According to the latest advices, he could not have started much before this; but supposing that he has just embarked, we must allow him at least ten days to reach Annesley Bay. The state of preparation or non-preparation there must delay his advance. We need not suppose that he will stop six years, if so long be necessary, to provide six months' stock; but even if he should determine to abandon at the last moment the accumulated precautions which threaten to extinguish the fighting force, he could not start till at least ten days after his arrival. His march might thus commence about the middle of January. But, beginning the invasion at such a time, what would be the chance of bringing it to an end during the working interval which remains before the wet season? From Annesley Bay to Magdala is about 400 miles, and the nature of the first part of the route is sufficiently known to us. Assume that the road from the top of the Abyssinian plateau to Magdala is perfectly easy, and that the people would be friendly and supplies abundant. An European army marching in Europe would take six weeks to march four hundred miles. The marching powers of the expeditionary force cannot be rated so highly. It will be encumbered by followers to an extent unknown to us, and it will pass through a country which may, but more probably may not, be able to furnish supplies. The first impressions of pioneers cannot be relied upon. Col. Merewether's green plain at Annesley Bay is already a sandy desert, and a country which looks a land of plenty now may become a land of famine as our troops advance. It is plain that nine weeks are the lowest estimate which can be offered of the time the march to Magdala will occupy. This would bring the force there toward the end of March, or just when the rainy season is about to commence. April showers are in Abyssinia April rains, and if the army be not back before they begin they must wait till the rains are over. In the absence of some stroke of mere luck, to which it would be madness to trust, Sir Robert Napier must abide in Abyssinia two seasons.

The only use of anticipating difficulties is to prepare for them. Forewarned is forearmed. If it is certain—and we cannot see our way to escape from the conclusion—that we cannot get back the captives by force during the current campaign, let us recognize the fact at once, and make our plans conform to it. The difficulty of keeping an armed force in Abyssinia throughout the rainy season is of itself enormous, and we ought to set about at once making the needful preparations. It may not be too late, however, to provide that the actual force in the field shall be reduced, and the camp-followers as much as possible restricted to the narrowest proportions. The error of the plan of the Expedition has been from the first that it was conceived on too large a scale. This, we fear, becomes more apparent every hour. Every fighting man drags five or six non-effectives at his heels, and as men make horses, forage and commissariat supplies generally necessary, the quantity of material to be put in motion goes on increasing. But whether it be possible or impossible to reduce the scale of the Expedition, it is essential that provision be made for the rainy season. The Abyssinian force must not be exposed to all the powers of the elements because we hoped it might reëmbark before the time of their fury arrived, just as the Crimean army had to winter in the Crimea because we flattered ourselves that we had but to appear on Russian territory and all would be over. There is another point of no slight importance which may be secured by our forced delay. Our excellent Egyptian ally is zealous in rendering kind offices, and ambitious of sharing in the honor of the expedition. We are of course grateful, but every act he does for us gives us at least two enemies. Egypt and Abyssinia are constantly at war, and they were never more vehemently opposed to one another than during the reign of the present Viceroy. If we take the field with him as an ally, we unite Abyssinia against us. We turn friendly tribes into unfriendly. We consolidate and augment the power of Theodore. Egyptian assistance must, with the greatest gratitude, be peremptorily declined. If this be not done, it will be impossible to restrict our action within the modest limits we have prescribed. The army of invasion will be converted into an army of occupation, and the next generation will curse our folly in entering Abyssinia at all. That they may not do so—that we may rescue our captives this season if possible, but if not this season, then in the next, and then retire, let us be wise, and wise in time.

Sir Robert Napier's Proclamation to the Abyssinans.

The following is the proclamation (translated from the *Amharic*) which Gen. Napier has issued:

> "*From Sir Robert Napier, Head (of) Army of England, from country (of) India, to the Governors and Chiefs, and to the Convents and Houses Christian, and to all People of Ethiopia:*
>
> Hear! Tedros, King of Abyssinia, by binding Cameron, the Consul of England, and Rassam, the Envoy of England, with many other men, has violated the law of every country where the people abide by laws. Now, all friendly measures tried to free them having proved useless, I am coming, commanded by the Queen, with an army to liberate them. Whoever is the friend of these prisoners, and who will help to deliver them, shall be rewarded, but whoever illtreats them shall receive severe punishment. Further, reflect in your heart, O people of Ethiopia, in the time of the coming of the army into your country, that the Queen of England has not a thought of anger against you, your country, your liberty and existence. All your persons and property, all your convents and churches in your country, shall be protected with much care. All who may bring provisions for sale will receive their price. The inhabitants who remain quiet will not be troubled by any one."

IRELAND.

Speech by John Bright—The Condition of Ireland—Necessary Measures of Pacification.

On the 23d ult. Mr. John Bright delivered a speech at Rochdale, at a public meeting, called to congratulate Mr. Jacob Bright upon his election for Manchester. After reviewing at length, and with great severity, the inconsistencies of Lord Derby and the Tory Party, Mr. Bright continued as follows:

Before I conclude there is one other question to which reference has been made, and which I think it would not be right for me to pass by—I mean the question of the condition of Ireland. [Cheers.] It is not my intention to say anything in the way of explanation of what I conceive to be the grievances under which the Irish people have labored, nor of the remedies which ought long ago to have been applied. I have done that frequently, both at public meetings and within the walls of the House of Commons. One thing, at any rate, I may be allowed to say with regard to them, that I entirely disagree with those who, when any crisis or trouble arises, say that you must first of all preserve order, you must put down all disloyalty and disobedience to the law, you must assert the supremacy of the Government, and then consider the grievances that are complained of. Generally after having asserted the supremacy of the law, and having made what they call peace under the terrors of the law, the grievances are forgotten, and there is no considering of them. This has been the case in Ireland for 200 years. The great preserver there has been the gallows and the gibbet. Of late years the barbarity of the law has but rarely exhibited itself; but in former years the number of persons who suffered death by the law in Ireland was something wonderful and appalling to think of. Now, 20 years ago many of you will recollect that in Ireland, under the guidance of one of Ireland's greatest sons, the late Mr. O'Connell, there were held in Ireland meetings

Continued on Eighth Page.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Distressed Condition of the People—Anticipated Trouble Among the Negroes—Signs of the Times.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1867.

The lamentable and, at the same time, alarming picture of the social condition of Mississippi which has been drawn by Gen. GILLEM, is a truthful representation of the state of affairs in Georgia, although perhaps the destitution is not quite as wide-spread, or the resulting danger quite as imminent. The ruin and bankruptcy of the planters are practically as sad truths in Georgia as they are in Mississippi. The condition of the freedmen is not and cannot be better. In the one State, as in the other, there are thousands of indigent negroes, who cannot find employment even if they would, and there are vast numbers who would not if they could, believing, either from ignorant distrust of the white race or from the wicked teaching of agitators, that their failure to receive a large sum of money at Christmas, and to secure large wages for the ensuing year, is due to a combination among the white men to defraud and oppress them.

As yet, with the exception of a few negroes on the Ogeechee River near Savannah—the immediate disciples of AARON BRADLEY—no attempt has been made by the freedmen to retain possession of the land of their employers, and few instances have occurred where the freedmen have been guilty of acts of open, armed violence; but unmistakable indications are not wanting that the negroes are banding together, purchasing arms, meeting at night, and making preparations which, if continued, can only end in riot and bloodshed. They are taught to believe that disappointment, suffering, and want of any kind are solely attributable to the ill will and injustice of the whites, and that they must fight in order to secure their own. They are rapidly coming to the conviction that for every wrong, real or imaginary, the only remedy is armed resistance. A few days ago a negro boy jostled and pushed aside a student of the University who was waiting for his letters at the Post-office at Athens, in this State. The student resented this, and ejected the negro. As soon as the latter got into the street he and other negroes commenced throwing stones at the crowd assembled at the Post-office, and that night crowds of armed negroes assembled on the streets, vowing vengeance against the college boys. Owing to the active measures adopted by the faculty of the college, and to the vigilance and energy of Major KNOX, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and of the military, a collision was averted. But the evidence is not the less patent that the disposition and the purpose to resort to lawlessness and violence exist and may break out in riot at any moment. The murder of Mr. ALLEN, the Sheriff of Elbert County, is another proof. Complaint had been repeatedly made by several citizens of Elberton, that a number of negroes were in the habit of assembling at night in a house on the edge of the town, where they committed all sorts of disturbances, singing indecent songs, using profane language, shooting guns, and quarreling among themselves, to the alarm and discomfort of the peaceable citizens. The Sheriff went to this house to remonstrate with the negroes and induce them to disperse. Before he reached the house he was fired on and killed.

Late one night, within a few days, a gentleman of Sumter County living not far from Americus, was warned by a negro boy who used to belong to him and had been from infancy a domestic servant, that the hands on his plantation intended to break into his bedroom and kill him that night. The gentleman got up at once, arranged the pillows and bed clothes so as to make it appear that he was still in bed, got out of the window, and by a back way went to a neighbor's house, and returned speedily with a few of the young men of the vicinity. Entering the house unobserved, they posted themselves so as to watch and wait events. In a short time a number of negroes rushed into the bedroom of the employer and, believing from the appearance of the bed that he was still there, they fired several shots at the bed. The employer and his friends then fired at the assailants, killed one or two, and took the others prisoners.

At a negro ball given during Christmas week in a village not far from here, a policeman who was present informed me that almost every negro man was armed with a pistol. Some had their pistols in belts, some in their breeches pockets, and some thrust into their boots. The Jew dealers, with the shrewdness and foresight which characterize them, laid in large stocks of cheap and worthless firearms of every description, in anticipation of the negro demand during the Christmas holidays, and they sold immense numbers of them to negroes who spent the last cent they possessed, and left their families almost naked, to obtain the coveted treasure—a a gun or a pistol. In hundreds of instances within my own observation and knowledge, negroes have taken to the nearest town or village the little remnant of corn which was left them to feed them and their children, and have sold it in order to get the money to buy a firearm of some sort.

Their faith in the long-promised land and mule distribution is fervent and steadfast, notwithstanding the rude shocks of disappointment. Their present belief is, not that the Bureau and the soldiers will seize the property and divide it among them, but that the Atlanta Convention will do it and Congress will approve it. They anticipate some white resistance to the execution of this measure, and it is for this struggle they are providing, to a great extent, if not altogether.

Stock-raising of any kind has become certainly unprofitable, if not practically impossible—at least, if the object of the stock-raiser be his own benefit. From every part of the State, and every day of the week, accounts are published of hogs, beef-cattle and sheep, stolen and slaughtered; of corn-cribs and smoke-houses broken open and robbed, of gin-houses plundered and set on fire, and of dwelling-houses entered by burglars.

This is the condition of affairs now when the laboring class can hardly be said to have begun to realize the pressure of hard times. Up to last week they have been fed and cared for on their employers' plantations. They have had houses and fuel. The time has only just come when they must look for other homes, and make provision for themselves. When they find this difficult, even at largely reduced wages, and in many instances impossible on any terms—when absolute want, hunger and cold come upon them—it is no idle alarm to anticipate serious trouble.

I think that it is a correct estimate that planters will not on an average employ more than two-thirds of the hands this year which they employed in 1867. To these two-thirds they will not be able to pay more than half the wages they paid last year, and they will be obliged to diminish the meat ration from three to two pounds of bacon per week for each full hand. They will be compelled, too, to restrict their advances to their hands to provisions alone. Last year they supplied their hands with everything they asked for, and they have lost heavily, the hands' share of the crop being wholly insufficient to repay the advances. Last year they had a little credit and could get help from the merchants; now there is not a vestige of credit left, and the merchants are as poor as the planters.

Christmas week closes to-morrow. It was a gloomy and a mournful time. Instead of the joy, festivity and abundance among all classes and colors, which used to mark this week at the South, I saw nothing but gloom, despondency and poverty. The usual greeting—"A Merry Christmas and a Happy New-Year"—was left unspoken from a conviction that the words would sound as a bitter mockery. Even the children found that Santa Claus had forgotten them. Many a stocking that was prepared on Christmas Eve to receive the expected gifts of the benevolent Saint, was found in the morning as empty as when it was suspended, and many a parent's heart was wrung when he witnessed the disappointment of his children and felt his powerlessness to relieve and comfort them.

I hope that the opening year and the necessity for exertion may arouse men from the sluggishness and apathy into which they have fallen, and that ere long the dawn of better days may cheer the gloom which now envelops every household.

Cordially do I wish "a happy New-Year" to the TIMES and all connected with it; and I trust that, if I am permitted to repeat the wish at the end of 1868, I may be able to give a more cheerful, hopeful and agreeable description of the condition of the people of Georgia than that which truth has compelled me to give in the foregoing paper.

UBIQUE.

MARYLAND.

Message of Gov. Swann—The State Militia—Negro Suffrage and Negro Equality.

Gov. SWANN's annual message to the Maryland Legislature was read on Friday last. In speaking of the State militia he says:

"In the enrollment and organization of her militia the State of Maryland followed the example of almost every other State in the Union. There was no feature of the existing law in conflict with any law of the Federal Government. She did just what she had the constitutional right to do, and no more. The period at which this act was passed indicated the necessity for a general enrollment, looking to the unsettled condition of our domestic affairs. Experience had abundantly shown that neither the dignity of the State could be maintained nor the laws faithfully executed without the existence of an adequate force, subject to the call of the Executive. We have passed through crises, when the whole power of the State was set at defiance. Maryland owed it to herself to exercise promptly this power, conferred by the Federal Constitution, and your Executive lost no time in carrying out the provisions of the act. While the labor has been immense, the effort may be claimed as a success; and no State can boast a military organization, as far as it has progressed, more thoroughly equipped, or showing more decided improvement, during the short period within which it has been formed. The beneficial effects of this law are already fully recognized by a large majority of our people, and have paid back tenfold, should it cease with the present Legislature, whatever cost it may have imposed. The total number of enrolled militia, with the exception of six districts in Dorchester County, and two in Washington County, amount to 79,655, of these 58,921 are enrolled in the National Guard, and 20,734 in the reserve militia."

Upon the questions of negro suffrage and negro equality the Governor speaks without reserve. In the course of his remarks, he says:

"The impracticability of removing the barriers which, since the origin of this Government, have separated the white and the colored races, is becoming every day more and more a fixed conclusion in the minds of the people. The natural repugnance to amalgamation, which existed almost universally before the breaking out of the war, is not in the least modified by the extraordinary efforts, backed by every device of power and intimidation which have been resorted to, to give fictitious importance to the negro character; his capacity for development even beyond that of the white race, and his claim to stand on equal ground with the Anglo-Saxon, who founded this Government. The white man can never be educated to believe that the negro is his equal, nor can he be persuaded, unless warped in his heretofore fixed impressions, that the two races can be brought together in political or social fraternization upon terms of equality without degradation to his own. The result of the late elections fully sustains the truth of this assertion. This Government was never intended by its founders to be shared by the African race; it was no part of our compact of Union. It was a white man's Government exclusively. The liberty to exercise the right of suffrage and to hold office was a function of the Government, intended to be parted with or not as the people in the aggregate might determine, in the mode pointed out in their organic law. The negro was under no restraint after the proclamation of emancipation to remain a single moment upon our soil, under the guidance of institutions which he did not approve. His freedom was in his own hands. He could enjoy every privilege of citizenship but the right to vote and hold office, which was not recognized as vested and inherent; and it was for him to decide whether it was agreeable to submit to the restrictions thus imposed, or to seek these privileges elsewhere. It was no reflection upon us that we claimed to exercise this power of exclusion, involving in so large a degree our political safety and prosperity as a people. Maryland has watched with intense anxiety, from the commencement of the war, this effort of extreme men to confer political rights upon the negro, within her borders. At no time have we recognized the expediency or justice of qualified or universal suffrage, as attaching to a race distinct in its natural characteristics, and having no paramount claim to be admitted to a participation in our governmental affairs. The situation of Maryland has been one of peril from the firmness with which she has maintained this principle, and thwarted the introduction of the negro power to interfere in or shape her domestic policy. The punishment which was attempted to be visited upon her, in the threatened subversion of her government, was due mainly to her uniform repudiation of this cardinal feature of the Radical platform. Denied the existence of a Republican form of government, she was more than once threatened with military supervision, and an effort made to place her in the category of revolted States. This movement, led by citizens of Maryland in the interests of the revolutionary wing of the Radical Party, was only arrested by the indignant rebuke which the people have administered to them in the late elections. These schemes of unbridled usurpation have reached their point of culmination. No party can long survive such efforts to retain power. The struggle for negro supremacy in this country must end in defeat. It would be lamentable, indeed, if after four years of war and desolation unsurpassed in the world's history, the American people should find themselves embarked at this most critical juncture in a fruitless strife to set aside the constitutional guarantee for which they have been struggling, and even to blot out the existence of States, in an effort to throw the balance of power in the future working of our system, into the hands of the African race. The change which has been wrought by the verdict of the people in the late elections, certain to be followed by more overwhelming expressions of the public sentiment, will enable us to deal more advisedly hereafter with this negro issue; and will point to enlarged educational facilities, and the security of person and property, in lieu of amalgamation and forced equality with the white race, as the only privileges which in justice to themselves, as well as the peaceful working of our system, can be advantageously conferred upon the negro race. So soon as this principle is fairly recognized, there will be an end of strife and discord, and not before. The negro, no longer sustained and pampered by the Freedmen's Bureau, withdrawn from the exciting field of politics, and thrown upon his own resources, will glide naturally into habits of thrift and industry; and the wiping out of States by the total subversion of their local governments, in the interest of a Radical faction, to retain power by the use of the negro, will no longer startle the country by its boldness and effrontery. It cannot be denied that this Government was fast approaching, if it had not already reached, the verge of anarchy. No man, whether in a public or private position, felt secure in his person or his property. The Constitution was treated with contempt by many in authority, as no longer furnishing the guide of official action. The only power over corruption was held in check and neutralized by the Tenure of Office Bill. The public offices swarmed with men who recognized no head, and boasted of their freedom from accountability, under the protecting wing of Congress; immense armies were held in commission, whose power was used to force negro suffrage and negro equality upon a prostrate people, and to subordinate the white to the colored race; States were upon the eve of being seized upon and reconstructed, who had fought the battles of the Revolution, and borne a prominent part in the formation of the very Union which was appealed to to dispossess them of their functions; an immense debt, a large proportion the result of the vilest frauds that had ever disgraced a nation, pressed upon the people; corruption stalked unbridled over the land; the prospect of reconstruction, and a return to union and brotherhood, under the withering effect of an unmixed military despotism, was more remote than ever; the industrial interests of the country were almost at a stand-still, and the laboring man was paid for his work in a currency forty per cent. below the standard of gold. Such was the picture, when, in the last crowning effort to drag the Executive from his high office, and thus perpetuate the power which had been so long wielded by usurpation and violence, the voice of the people proclaimed that the last triumph of extreme radicalism had been reached, and that henceforward the Constitution would be looked to as the only safeguard of our free institutions."

Refunding of Taxes on National Bank Stock in Ohio.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer, Dec. 30.

The Supreme Court of Ohio having decided that National Bank Stocks are not subject to taxation as other property, the last Legislature passed a joint resolution authorizing the Auditor of State to cause the taxes for the last year, paid by the holders of that kind of property, to be refunded. In accordance with that resolution certificates have been issued for that purpose.

The amount required to be refunded by Crawford County will be *sixteen thousand dollars*. The following extract from a Columbus letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* will enable the people of Cleveland to judge to what extent it will affect the finances of our city:

"It is feared that embarrassment will arise in this and other cities, in raising funds to meet municipal expenses, owing to the large amount of certificates receivable in the payment of taxes of the stockholders of the National Banks, whose taxes, paid on their stock, are thus refunded to them under a joint resolution of the Legislature, in accordance with a decision of the Supreme Court. It is said that the deficiency in Columbus alone, from this cause, will be $60,000."

If the deficiency in Columbus amounts to $60,000, Cleveland must suffer in a much greater degree, as the amount of National Bank stock owned here must be treble or quadruple the amount held in Columbus and the amount to be refunded must be considerably over $100,000. The taxes now to be refunded were collected last year and distributed to their proper purposes, and will now have to be paid out of the moneys received for taxes this year; so that, not only municipal, but State, county, school and all other purposes for which taxes were assessed, will fall short to that extent, and will have to be made up by increased taxation for next year.

The Jarves Collection at Yale College.

From the Boston Advertiser, Dec. 31.

We presume it is well known to many of our readers that our townsman, Mr. JAMES JACKSON JARVES, has been for many years engaged in forming a collection of the early masters in painting, aided by uncommon knowledge of the art, and under circumstances peculiarly favorable to successful research. It was hoped at one time that Boston might be the final home and resting place of these paintings, many of them of great merit in design and execution, and all of them interesting as illustrating the history of art, and we believe some steps were taken toward collecting the necessary funds for this object. But the plan did not succeed. But we have the satisfaction of stating that arrangements have been made by which the collection has been secured to the country, and placed where the pictures can be seen and studied to great advantage. The entire collection, except three paintings, in all one hundred and nineteen, has passed into the custody and possession of Yale College, which will undoubtedly become, sooner or later, the absolute owner. They are hung in the fine arts gallery belonging to the college, a room seventy feet long by twenty-five broad and about thirty in height. The pictures completely fill it, and as the light is very favorable, they are seen to better advantage than they have ever been before in America.

The Faculty of the College, who are highly pleased with their acquisition, intend to have a public opening of the gallery, with suitable ceremonials, early in January. It is hoped that the collection may be made the foundation of a free gallery of old masters, which will be a source of pride to the friends of the college, and at the same time be valuable to the student of art, as the specimens will be historically and chronologically arranged. Yale College is mainly indebted for this valuable acquisition to the efforts of two gentlemen in the City of New-York—Mr. LUTHER MANARD JONES and Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS, Jr.

While we regret—and we have reason to believe that Mr. JARVES himself shares in this regret—that Boston is not to have the benefit of this collection, we are glad that it has found a place of deposit so favorable for the fulfillment of the objects for which it was made, and where it may serve as an important instrument in art education in New-England. Mr. JARVES is about to return to Europe, and will probably add to the value of his collection by new acquisitions.

GIFT ENTERPRISES.

What They Are—How they are Conducted—The Remedy at Hand—A few Words About the "Ladies' Society" Enterprise.

The public mind is just now considerably exercised in regard to the status and probable result of certain "gift enterprises," the managers of which promise their patrons abundant profit for their small investments, by setting forth a long list of glittering prizes, which generally consist of "magnificent farms," "elegant mansions," "splendid diamonds," "cash prizes," "valuable oil paintings," and "premiums" with other attractive and high-sounding titles. These "enterprises" generally profess to be in the interest of some charitable work or institution, and the managers are usually successful in disposing of a large number of tickets. In some few instances these speculations or lotteries are honestly conducted, when the society or benevolent institution lending them their name or sanction has received a portion of the profits accruing from the sale of tickets, though, of course, the projectors always reaped the lion's share.

For some months a "Grand award of premiums by the Ladies' Society, in aid of the Suffering and Destitute of the South" has been extensively advertised as being about to take place at No. 845 Broadway. These "premiums" consisted of a $80,000 Fifth-avenue mansion, a cash prize of $20,000, and several sets of diamonds, valued at from $6,000 to $15,000, besides a large number of "choice" engravings, with "over thirty thousand interesting premiums." The Executive Committee of this concern were announced as Mrs. LAURA BROOKS, Mrs. C. WADSWORTH, Mrs. DRAKE MILLS, Mrs. E. S. ADAMS, Mrs. H. SHERMAN, Mrs. M. DUNCAN, Miss MARIA MOULTON and Mr. JAMES CLARK, who were to be assisted by the following officers: Mrs. HARLOW MATHER, Secretary; HENRY HARTMAN, Treasurer; FRANK H. NORTON, Actuary.

In order to lend an air of respectability to the "enterprise" the advertisements so extensively circulated contained a long list of well known ladies, who each agreed to act as the "Honorary Committee." Among these names are those of Mrs. L. W. Jerome, Mrs. W. B. Astor, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. W. Aspinwall, Mrs. R. E. Fenton, Mrs. M. H. Grinnell, Mrs. M. K. Shaffer, Mrs. C. K. Garrison, Mrs. M. A. Kellogg, Mrs. Le Grand Capers, Mrs. L. E. Kennedy, Mrs. B. O. Taylor, Mrs. Frank E. Howe and Mrs. A. E. Burnside.

The Committee also included the names of Major-Gens. Philip H. Sheridan, John Pope, J. M. Schofield, E. O. C. Ord, Daniel E. Sickles, John A. Dix, and the following Governors brought up the rear as a grand reserve; Gov. A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island; Gov. F. H. Pierpont, Virginia; Gov. Thomas Swann, Maryland; Gov. J. Worth, North Carolina; Gov. J. L. Orr, South Carolina; Gov. R. M. Patton, Alabama; Gov. Chas. S. Jenkins, Georgia; Gov. J. Madison Wells, Louisiana; Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette, Kentucky; Gov. Isaac Murphy, Arkansas, and Gov. David S. Walker, Florida.

We understand, by information received at Police Headquarters, that the whole affair is a "swindle from beginning to end," and the explanation is this: A number of philanthropic ladies in this City organized a society immediately after the news of the utter destitution prevailing in the South reached the North. This society was intended to aid in the grand movement for relief then organized in all the States, and was presided over by Mrs. JAMES J. ROOSEVELT, who was ably aided by an energetic Board of Vice-Presidents and committees. Scarcely had this Ladies' Society for the Aid of the Destitute of the South fairly commenced operation, when the gift enterprise just alluded to made its appearance. Handbills and circulars were scattered broadcast throughout the land, and the result was that the original society found themselves followed by a gigantic shadow, which derived all its shape and movement from their efforts. A few skillfully-disposed newspaper paragraphs were procured, and the scheme was soon on the high road to success.

We have been unable to ascertain whether any of the ladies and gentlemen, so prominently mentioned as lending their influence to the enterprise, really did give permission for this use of their name or not. In some instances the Police have ascertained that names of several have been used without even asking permission. Many of the names of ladies announced are believed to be fictitious, the surnames only being intended to mislead the reader. The report of the Police regarding some of the Executive Committee and the officers of this so-called Society is quite unfavorable—we do not feel called upon to say more. Since the enterprise has been started a dozen rumors have been rife regarding it; one was that the Treasurer had absconded, and another was that the Police had interfered, and so broken up the affair, with others of a similar import. Exactly how many tickets have been sold will probably never be known, but it is very certain that the greater part of the holders will not receive any return whatever, while the prizes—even should they be distributed—will not be found to represent the value specified in the bills.

A correspondent wishes to know "if the parties whose names are attached to these circulars cannot be compelled to return the money, or make some satisfactory explanation to the large number of ticket-holders?" Adding that "it is about time some example is made of this class of swindlers." The answer is a very simple one. The Police cannot interfere with any gambling establishment, whether it be a faro bank, keno game, or lottery in the shape of gift enterprises, without first obtaining a complaint against the same. In every case where a complainant appears an arrest is made, and all the paraphernalia found in the premises is seized and held. By some means the accused escape trial, though they usually give bail in a nominal amount when wanted for trial. The trouble is they are never "wanted," so the law is almost a dead letter. Complaints come in to Superintendent KENNEDY regarding these gift enterprises in large numbers, and he has now stored away over three barrels of letters received from victims. The writers are usually residents of another State, or live too far from the City to enable them to appear before a magistrate. Those persons residing in the City who chance to get bitten by the promises held out, take good care to keep out of all trouble in the premises, so the Police cannot act. During the past year descents have been made by the Metropolitan Police on certain "gift" or "presentation" enterprises, and the vaults at Police Headquarters now contain over seven wagon loads of pamphlets, circulars, tickets, envelopes, directories, blank books and huge posters, which were seized from time to time and handed over to the custody of the property clerk. Nearly 70 arrests have been made during the past few years, and in no case have the police been compelled to surrender any of the property seized, though lawyers have often requested it. In some few cases the defendants have sued out writs of replevin, when the Police Superintendent has given a counter bond, held the property, and requested a trial. He has never succeeded in getting any of these cases on trial, though he has suggested that the gamblers should club together and take one case as a test. But as he expressed a determination at the same time to carry the dispute up to the higher court, his suggestion has never been acted upon.

But to return to the gift enterprises. Those persons who consider themselves as having been swindled by any of the concerns now in active operation, have the remedy in their own hands. They must apply to the nearest Police Captain or to the Superintendent and prefer a complaint, an arrest will be made, and the complainant will be required to proceed to a Police Court and make affidavit to the facts. If the magistrate holds the accused for trial, the victim must make it his business to know why the trial does not take place, and then, probably, the law will be vindicated and the swindlers punished. Such schemes will continue to exist in one shape or another as long as the public allows itself to be deluded into paying money for the prospective gain of a prize. When the people cease to patronize lotteries or gift enterprises, they will disappear, and not before.

THE BOWERY HOMICIDE.

Death of Wm. Connell—Coroner's Inquest—The Prisoner Held for Trial.

In yesterday's TIMES mention was made of an affray on the corner of Bayard-street and the Bowery, on Saturday morning, when RICHARD CASEY shot down WM. CONNELL, during a brief quarrel. CONNELL died yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of the wounds received, and Coroner KEENAN held an inquest during the afternoon. The following is the evidence:

Mary Connell, residing at No. 121 Mulberry-street, deposed: Deceased was my son; he was an iron-moulder by trade; he left home at ten o'clock on Friday night to go to his shop; at three o'clock the next morning I was informed that he had been shot; I saw him at the hospital subsequently; he was insensible; I was with him when he died, at three o'clock this morning.

Emma Gardner, of No. 28 Market-street, deposed: I am not acquainted with either deceased or prisoner; at about one o'clock yesterday morning, I was in company with Maggie Brown at the corner of Bowery and Bayard-street; we were about going down to get something to eat in the "Live and Let Live" saloon; deceased was in our company, and was going down with us; the prisoner was standing on the corner; deceased asked the prisoner, Casey, why he had insulted him; I don't know what had passed between them before; the prisoner knocked deceased's hat off, and it fell into the gutter; deceased attempted to pick it up, and as he was stooping for that purpose, the prisoner shot him; I don't know what he shot him with; I think it was a revolver; the two were close together at the time of the shooting; I immediately ran away across the Bowery, when I was arrested by the Police; the prisoner fired at deceased after he was down; it was three minutes after the first shot that the second shot was fired.

Margaret Brown, (*alias* Mary Daniels,) residing at No. 28 Market-street, deposed: I travel the streets for a living; at a little before one o'clock I was in company with Emma Gardner and deceased; we met deceased at corner of Canal-street and Bowery, and he walked down Bowery with us to the corner of Bayard-street; the prisoner was standing on the steps of the liquor-store on the northwest corner of Bayard-street and Bowery; as we were about passing he shook some money at us; it appeared to be either stamps or bills; deceased said, "What do you mean to insult me for;" the prisoner said, it was none of his business if he shook a five dollar bill in our faces; some words passed between them when the prisoner knocked deceased's hat off; it fell in the gutter, and when deceased attempted to pick it up the prisoner drew a revolver from his left side pocket; he stepped from the stoop where he had been standing at the time, pointed the pistol deliberately at the deceased and fired; deceased screamed and fell down sideways in the gutter; when he was down the prisoner fired a second shot at him; deceased had the back of his head toward the prisoner when he was shot the first time; I can't say what position he was in when the second shot was fired; after firing the first shot the prisoner stood still about four minutes, and then fired the second shot; when deceased was shot he fell in Bayard-street, just opposite the steps of the New-England Hotel.

Michael Gillen, of No. 83 Mulberry-street, deposed; I am a car conductor; between half-past twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning I was standing on the corner of Canal-street and the Bowery when I saw deceased and the two girls go by; I was acquainted with deceased and spoke to him as he passed; I went to No. 44 Bowery and then started for home; when I got to the corner of Bowery and Bayard-street I heard the prisoner and deceased talking; deceased had his hat off; in a second or two deceased wheeled round toward the gutter; he had moved away from the prisoner about one step when I heard a shot; I ran toward a policeman standing near by and told him that there was shooting going on; we both ran toward Bayard-street after the prisoner; there was a crowd running that way; I think it was five or six minutes from the time I first saw deceased until I reached him at Bayard-street; I heard a second shot three or four minutes after the first one; I had run about fifty feet between the two first shots; I never saw the prisoner before the occurrence.

Thomas McCarty, of No. 71 Mulberry-street, testified: Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning I was passing through Bayard-street toward the Bowery, on the left-hand side; when I reached the corner I heard the prisoner and deceased arguing; deceased was standing near the curb, and the prisoner was near the house; he walked toward the deceased with something shining in his hand, and pointed it at deceased; I heard a shot, when I ran for an officer; I had run only a short distance from the hotel when I heard a second shot; I cannot say whether the pistol shown is the one used by the prisoner or not; I knew the deceased, but not the prisoner.

Sergt. Thomas J. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, testified: Yesterday morning, while coming through Bayard-street, at half-past twelve o'clock, I heard a pistol shot; I was then between Elizabeth and Mott streets; I ran toward the Bowery, and had passed some seven paces, when I heard a second shot; I still ran toward the Bowery; while opposite No. 47 Bayard-street I heard a woman scream; she was running away and the prisoner was running after her with his left arm raised; I ran across the street, caught the prisoner, seizing him by the left arm and throat asking for his revolver; he said he had not been doing anything; Officer Glynn came up and held his arm while I took the revolver from him; I did not hear of deceased being wounded until some time after, when I ordered his removal to the Station-house; while in the Station-house the prisoner said: "I fired two shots and would shoot any pimp under the same circumstances; after that I showed him deceased and asked if that was the man he had the difficulty with; he said, "yes, G—d d—n him, I fired two shots at him, and would do the same thing to-morrow in self-defence;" I had deceased brought to the New-York Hospital; I think the prisoner was excited; there were no marks of recent violence on him, nor blood on his clothes; his dress was not disarranged.

Charles Washburne, Resident Surgeon of the New-York Hospital, testified: Wm. Connell was admitted to the Hospital at about two o'clock A. M. on the 4th of January, suffering from pistol-shot wounds of the head; one bullet was removed immediately after admission; he was suffering much from shock, but was perfectly insensible; he lingered in this condition until 3 A. M. to-day, when he died; a *post-mortem* examination was made and two openings found in the skull, both situated on the left side, one about two inches anterior to the occipital protuberance, and the second in the parietal bone, two inches anterior to the first and in a line to it. In both cases fragments of bone from the inner table of the skull were driven into the brain substance, a portion of bullet was found upon the external orifice of the first-mentioned wound, and the remainder at the base of the brain. In my opinion death resulted from laceration of the brain, due to pistol-shot wounds.

The case was then submitted to the jury, who rendered the following verdict:

"That WILLIAM CONNELL came to his death by a pistol-shot wound of the head, at the hands of RICHARD CASEY, on the 4th day of January, 1868, on the corner of Bayard-street and the Bowery."

The prisoner was accordingly committed to the Tombs by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is a native of Ireland, 33 years of age, resides at No. 80 Mott-street, and is engaged in the sale and purchase of watches and other pawnbroker's goods. He said, when arraigned, "I am not guilty; I did what I did in self-defence." CONNELL was a native of Ireland and 21 years of age.

The First-avenue Stabbing Affray—Death of the Victim—His Ante-mortem Statement.

Coroner SCHIRMER was called at a late hour on Saturday night to take the *ante-mortem* statement of CHARLES JACOBS, (erroneously reported yesterday as JACOB SCHEER,) who was stabbed in the abdomen by a man named KELLY, as already published. When the Coroner arrived at the bedside of the victim, JACOBS stated that he believed death was near and expressed his willingness to make a statement regarding the circumstances attending the affray. The following is his statement:

I was stabbed in my butcher's shop, No. 262 First-avenue, by a man named KELLY, who lives in Avenue A, but I do not know the number. He made a great deal of noise, and I wanted to put him out. We then had a tussel together, when he seized a large knife from the bench and stabbed me in the bowels. JAMES BRODERICK was standing outside, and saw it. He lives over the liquor store on the same side as his shop. KELLY, after committing the deed, threw the knife away, and ran off. He was said to be drunk. The policeman has the knife.

Soon after the departure of the Coroner, JACOBS became insensible, and death ensued at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold the inquest to-day. KELLY is still at large.

Fatal Stabbing Affray in Williamsburgh.

HENRY SHEAR, proprietor of a lager beer saloon, was fatally stabbed about midnight Saturday, by OTTO SCHADE, during a *melée* in the saloon of the former, corner of Graham-avenue and Richardson-street, E.D. The particulars of the occurrence, so far as can be ascertained at present, appear to be these: Shortly after 11 o'clock, Saturday night, SCHADE called at SHEAR's place of business and told him that he had no money, but would like to have a glass of beer. The latter said he could have as much beer as he wanted and pay for it on some other occasion. SCHADE then indulged pretty freely, and amused himself by playing tricks with cards. While thus engaged three or four persons present picked a quarrel with him, one of the number knocking the cards from his hand. At this SCHADE showed fight, when, as alleged, the whole party set upon and beat him, his face showing marks of their ill-treatment. In the midst of the disturbance SHEAR interfered, when SCHADE drew his pocket-knife and struck out with it at his assailants, the blade entering the upper part of SHEAR's left breast and inflicting a mortal wound. SCHADE then left the place and went to his home, No. 14 Sanford-street, where he was shortly afterward arrested by Officers LEWIS and GATES, of the Forty-sixth Precinct. SHEAR was taken to a drug-store in the neighborhood and received prompt surgical attendance, but he expired within three hours, and his body was removed to the Station-house. SHEAR was a native of Germany, 24 years of age, and unmarried. He is represented to have been a young man of good disposition and generous withal.

SCHADE reached this country from Germany in October, 1851. He is 35 years of age, and has the look of a good-tempered man. He has a wife, but no family. On being informed last evening that SHEAR had died of his wound, SCHADE appeared very much astonished. He said, "The Englishmen and other men fought me, and I couldn't help it." SCHADE served three years in the war as a private in the Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers.

Yesterday Dr. JOSEPH CREAMER held a *post-mortem* examination on the body of the deceased, and Coroner SMITH will hold an inquest on Tuesday next.

The Working-Women's Home.

The institution at No. 45 Elizabeth-street was not designed to be, and is not a charity. It was intended by its projectors to charge such a price for board as would pay the entire expenses of conducting it. All boarders are required to pay their board weekly in advance, and so far as the management of the Home is concerned there are to be no exceptions to this rule, so that it is no more a charity than any other boarding-house. The house has now been open three months, and some 150 different persons have been admitted as boarders. There is constantly a family of about one hundred. Those who have left have done so on account of changes in their business; many have found employment from the Home. So far as we are informed not one has left from dissatisfaction. The house is not yet paying the running expenses. When it has two hundred boarders it will. Four hundred boarders will pay all the running expenses and a proper interest on the amount paid for the building and furniture.

Many of the warm friends of the effort feared that the experiment would fail on account of the difficulty that would arise in the management of such a household. From the beginning, the idea of self-government alone was presented to the family. There are hours for rising and retiring and for meals, and these are almost the only things resembling rules. Without laws, I am most happy in stating that a family can hardly be found where all the proprieties of life are more invariably observed, and at the same time more cheerfulness and hilarity pervading the whole. I believe there is a very general satisfaction with the accommodations. The best of food is furnished and in abundance, and the charge for board, including washing, is but $3 25.

The limited number of boarders as yet may be accounted for in part by the stagnation in business, which has driven a great many, having friends in the country, for a time from the City, and partly from the prejudice arising from the supposition that those boarding there would be regarded as being the recipients of charity. Time will give the Home a reputation, and there is little doubt of its ultimate success. If the refinement and culture of its boarders were more generally known, and its advantages and comforts understood, it would not be long before the Home would have four hundred boarders instead of one hundred.

It is a matter of much surprise to many that the idea should be entertained at all that the Home can be sustained at the small sum charged for board. We know that it can by the proper arrangement in the procurement of supplies. The thing that adds so terribly to the cost of everything in New-York, is the great number of hands through which almost all supplies pass before reaching the consumer. To illustrate: potatoes were selling by the hundred bushels here in October at $1 20 per bushel. In Vermont they could be obtained at 50 cents, whence they could be transported at a cost of some 12 cents. "And we ordered," says one of the managers of the Home, "five hundred bushels, which should have cost us not more than one-half what they were selling at here. The weather early became so extremely cold, that it would not do to put our potatoes in cars. We then purchased in Connecticut, and the river froze, and then the holders of potatoes here threw them up to $2 per bushel, and we sent further up the Sound than Connecticut, and purchased at $1 20. We purchase fine mutton from 7 to 8½ cents, poultry at 10 cents, best of roasting beef at 18 cents. Butter we buy at 20 cents less than it is retailed for, and only one man stands between us and the miller. Our baker makes whiter and nicer bread from flour that costs less than $12 per barrel, than is made from that which we have seen costing $15." Ready to pay cash for all they want, and enabled to buy in large quantities, the managers of the Home avail themselves of these advantages, and even at the present high prices the Workingwomen's Home, if filled, would be making money for the inmates, for it is managed in their interest.

Ferry Accommodations.

The subject of ferries has been pretty thoroughly discussed within the past few months in the colums of the daily Press, but on the particular point of accommodation in passing to or from the ferry-houses little has been written or said. Numerous complaints have been recently made concerning the condition of the streets opposite the ferry-houses. At this season of the year we are accustomed to see a liberal allowance of mud and slush in the streets. This state of affairs is not confined to any special locality. It may be seen in every section of the City. The question is, to whom must we look to apply the remedy? Of course, the Street Commissioner is expected to do a large share toward keeping the streets in proper condition, but still a great deal can and should be done in the same direction by individuals. In the best of weather the accommodations at the different ferries are notoriously objectionable; but what shall be said of the accommodations when the weather is bad?

Besides the frightful condition of the streets with which passengers are called upon to contend, they are also forced to imperil their lives in dodging drays, cars, omnibuses and other vehicles which impede the passageway to and from the ferries. What the public require is the adoption of a system by which the rights of pedestrians at street-crossings shall be regarded. As to the matter of furnishing proper accommodations within the ferry-house railings, this should receive the prompt attention of the ferry companies. The thousands of passengers that cross the ferries every hour in the day, deserve to be considered in the light of human beings, and not as mere packages of merchandise. Why is it that the ferry companies delay to have gates erected on the bridges for the prevention of accidents? The people who patronize the ferries are not disposed to allow this subject to drift out of sight. They demand from the hands of ferry managers increased accommodations, not only for safety, but for comfort. It is to be hoped that the ferry companies will not fail to give immediate attention to this important matter.

ROBBERY ON A RAILROAD CAR.—JOHN L. DRAKE was arrested in this City Friday night, charged with stealing $600 from a closet in the baggage-car of the Morristown express train as it was passing through the tunnel. The accused was seen to jump off the train as it emerged from the east end of the tunnel, and the money, which belonged to the Company, being missed upon the arrival of the train at Hoboken, suspicion rested upon DRAKE. When arrested, all the money except $49 was found in his possession. The accused, who had been employed by the Company as a brakesman, admitted his guilt and was committed for trial.

THE STEREOPANTASCOPE.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, (Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.'s,) corner Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, this evening, there will be an exhibition of stereoscopic views, magnified by a camera five thousand times, and illuminated with the hydro-oxygen light. The scenes will embrace interesting features of the City of Paris and the French Exposition, and will be accompanied by a brief, descriptive lecture by Prof. B. P. WORCESTER. The entertainment will be for the benefit of the Sabbath-school.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Judges Barnard, Ingraham and Sutherland—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Non-enumerated Motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The numbers in brackets are those on last year's calendar.

Nos.		Nos.	
329	[467]—Jacobs vs. Sexton.	849	[1585]—Nat'l State Bank of Newark vs. Sackett et al.
375	[556]—Perkins et al. vs. McDavitt.	881	[1641]—Howes et al. vs. Chapman.
405	[606]—Kerns vs. Sullivan	887	[1656]—Howes et al. vs. Cargill.
467	[2322]—Swift et al. vs. Merchants' Savings, L. & T. Co. of Chicago.	923	[1745]—Mott et al. vs. Markham.
527	[809]—McGearty vs. Pettigrew.	945	[1779]—Walsh vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
575	[868]—White vs. The Mayor, &c.	947	[1783]—Meyer vs. Mann.
589	[929]—Bonnell vs. Briggs	963	[1807]—Claflin et al. vs. Fitzgerald.
663	[1096]—Grund et al. vs. Pendergast et al.	1023	[1918]—Eneas vs. Giles.
685	[1157]—Crowley vs. Clark	1201	[2236]—Crosby vs. Hawley, Admr.
811	[1503]—Curran et al. vs. Lake.		
819	[1514]—Gootman vs. Wollberg et al.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1794	[3270]—Goodenough Horse Shoe Co. vs. Star Fire Ins. Co.	862	[1607]—Trotter vs. Gilman.
3262	[5823]—Hoxie vs. Kenworthy, Ex., &c.	886	[1683]—Smith vs. Deyo.
194	[245]—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.	904	[1708]—Motz, Admr., vs. Roach et al.
472	[718]—Flint et al. vs. Harmony et al.	916	[1734]—McCarty vs. O'Brien.
548	[940]—Eaton et al. vs. Schultz.	892	[1679]—Campbell vs. Little.
554	[881]—Tucker vs. Long Island R. R. Co	954	[1791]—Christie, Jr., vs. Moore et al.
555	[882]—Tucker vs. Long Island R. R. Co.	960	[1801]—Sanders vs. Baiz et al.
678	[1131]—Stohrer vs. Allen.	962	[1805]—Hauselt vs. Salem.
806	[1483]—Ontario Bank vs. Bradford.	1012	[1890]—Bloom et al. vs. Kirkpatrick.
860	[1601]—Schaefer vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1032	[1938]—Solomon vs. Graef.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M. Call of Calendar at 12 M.

First Monday calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM. PART I.

Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
3339	—Ward vs. Cen. Park N. & E. Riv. R. R. Co.	3437	—Levy vs. Godfrey.
3373	—Hart vs. Willis.	3413	—McDermott vs. Beaver.
3397	—Nat'l Shoe & L. Bk. of New-York vs. Ross.	1373	—Carnes vs. Platt.
3479	—Russell vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.	3293	—Wyckoff vs. McClintock & Cornwall Min. Pet. Co.
3507	—Bertrand vs. Hagermann.	3335	—McCauley vs. Frinke et al.
2399	—Gray vs. Underwood et al.	3495	—Jackson vs. Kelly, Shf.
2877	—Rhodes vs. Beach.	3497	—Fuller vs. Mayer.
		3275	—Graham et al. vs. O'Brien.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
3036	—Walsh vs. Collins.	3716	—Sturtevant vs. Cambies.
3458	—Russell vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.	2346	—Micher vs. Graux.
3570	—Florence Sewing Machine Co. vs. Warford et al.	3681	—Danike vs. Asknes.
		744	—Coghlan vs. Saltus et al.
3160	—Baer et al. vs. Hermann et al.	3690	—Peyser vs. McLelland.
		2910	—Herst vs. De Comeau.
2336	—Trask, Jr., vs. Great Western Ins. Co.	3348	—Dodge et al. vs. New-York and Washington S. S. Co.
3338	—Hopkins vs. The Mayor, &c.		
3712	—McCane vs. McLean.	3544	—Sulzbacher et al. vs. Seligman.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

In session.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1.	—Gomez vs. Central Am. Trans. Co.	10	—Morse vs. Williams.
		11	—Sands vs. Hawks.
2	—Runron vs. Hall.	12	—Gordta vs. Ocheltree.
3	—Healey vs. Fagan.	13	—Wolf vs. Marcus.
4	—Kavanagh vs. Lacy.	14	—Kruger vs. Nebenzall.
5	—Manning vs. Simpson.	15	—Getter vs. Rommelt.
6	—Amer. Sus. Co. vs. Parsons.	16	—Martin vs. Simon.
7	—Ladenberg vs. Lowenstein.	17	—Hendrick vs. Logee.
		18	—O'Neil vs. Clinton.
8	—Oesterle vs. Fairfield.	19	—Zeigler vs. Stadwell.
9	—Brett vs. Moss.	20	—Colby vs. Schloemer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The People *vs.* Frederick Wright; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Otto Moore; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Hogan; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Chas. Mortimer; larceny from person.
The People *vs.* Robert Johnson; forgery.
The People *vs.* Thomas Ward; burglary.
The People *vs.* Alphonses Aplechin; burglary.
The People *vs.* John O'Connell; homicide.
The People *vs.* Alfred W. Tooker; homicide.
The People *vs.* Henry L. Crosby; homicide.
The People *vs.* Johanna White; homicide.
The People *vs.* Lorenzo Legalerba; arson.
The People *vs.* Maria Purcella; arson.
The People *vs.* Wm. Hartman; arson.
The People *vs.* Julius Wembold; arson.
The People *vs.* Morris Franklin; arson.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The first twenty cases.

THE LAW COURTS FOR JANUARY.

To-day being the first Monday of January, all the State and City Courts will commence their usual monthly terms, and several of them with calendars uncommonly heavy. For instance, the new Circuit Calendar for 1868 contains 3,826 causes. The one made up for 1867 contained 2,707: the one for 1866 had 1858; the one for 1865 had a list of 1,514; and the Circuit Calendar for 1864 had 1,649 causes. This is as far back as we have traced the numbers on the calendars of this Court. It must be understood that a new calender is made up at the beginning of each year in the Supreme Court Circuit. The present calendar is larger by over one thousand causes than has been made up in this City since the act of the Legislature took effect, which provides that the sum of $3 shall be paid to the Clerk at the time of filing a note of issue. This $3, in each case, is to go into a common fund to be used in paying the official stenographers whose duty it is to report the proceedings, testimony, &c., of every trial which is brought on. Prior to the enactment of this law there were sometimes more causes on the Calendar, for the reason that many lawyers, well known as "shysters," habitually placed fictitious causes on the calendars with an eye to having it appear that they were doing a large and flourishing business, when, in point of fact, they were doing literally nothing. Then, it cost nothing except a quarter of a sheet of foolscap and two minutes' time to write the note of issue. Now, it costs $3, which sum must be paid before the case will be put on the Calendar. If the law in question has done no other good, it has relieved our court calendars of nearly everything except genuine cases, and hence a citizen may know that when he has a cause on the day calendar, there are not a dozen ahead of his, which may or may not be fictitious; and that among them are causes that will never be tried, and are never intended to be, but are put on merely to advertise some obscure and worthless limb of the Bar, the effect being to cheat honest litigants out of their fair chances in getting their actions tried. There is enough chance, ill-luck, and delay in litigation without having to contend with that which is fictitious.

In the year 1866 there were 908 causes disposed of in the Circuit of this District. In the last year there were 1,094 disposed of; an increase of business to the extent of 86 causes in that court alone. Notwithstanding this fact we have 1,119 more causes to try in the Circuit at the beginning of this year, than at the beginning of 1867; 1,968 more than on the 1st of January, 1866, and 2,312 more than on Jan. 1, 1865. This Court, according to the statistics, has certainly done much more during 1867 than in any preceding year since 1860. The necessary inference is that litigation, especially in the Supreme Court, is increasing at a surprisingly rapid rate, and that too in a manner out of all proportion to the increase in the population of the City. In the Chambers of this Court there was also much more business done last year than in any previous year. This remark applies to everything except the decrees of divorce. There were 171 divorces granted in this Court last year; in 1866 there were 189. In 1867 more than 12,000 *ex parte* motions and applications were attended to at Chambers; 6,182 litigated motions heard and decided; 87 judgments in foreclosure and sale ordered; 1,863 attachments against fraudulent, concealed, and absconding debtors; 476 injunctions granted; 797 orders of arrest; 165 attachments against vessels; 861 writs of *habeas corpus* allowed; and 84 cases and exceptions settled. In the General Term of the Supreme Court there were heard and decided 161 non-enumerated motions, 153 enumerated motions, and 26 preferred causes, making a total of 340.

During the year upon which we have just entered, it is not to be expected that so much work will be performed. We had five Judges last year. This year one of the five—Judge Clerke—will be in the Court of Appeals. There will be a General Term this month, held by Judges Barnard, Sutherland and Ingraham, but no Special Term until the 1st Monday of February. There will be two Circuits—Part I., held by Judge Joseph F. Barnard, and Part II., held in the new Court-house by Judge Joseph Mullin. Judge Cardozo late of the Common Pleas, will hold the Supreme Court, Chambers. The Bar are informed that during this month the Chambers will open at 9:30 A. M. promptly, for the transaction of *ex parte* business, and the court will continue, except perhaps a few minutes intermission, until 3 P. M. In this respect a much needed reform seems to have been inaugurated by the new Judge.

In the Superior Court there will be a General Term this month, held by Robertson, Chief Judge, and Barbour and Garvin, J. The special term will be held by Judge Monell, the Jury Term, Part I., by Judge McCunn, and Part II. by Judge Jones. In this court there is no change of Judges, Barbour and Monell having both been reëlected at the November election.

The Common Pleas will hold a General Term this month, opening each day at 11 A. M. There being only three Judges in this Court, whenever a General Term is held, there can be no Trial or Jury Terms. Hence, there will be none of the latter until the first Monday of February. All the Judges will sit at Chambers during the month, from 10 to 11 A. M., for the purpose of transacting *ex parte* business. The court is now composed of Daly, First Judge, and Judges Brady and Barrett.

The Marine Court, composed of Judges Alker, Gross and Curtis—the latter elected in November to fill the place of Judge Hearne—will have two Parts for the trial of issues of fact, and one Judge will sit at Special Term and Chambers. The calendar of this Court has about the usual number of causes.

In the Surrogate's Court, held by GIDEON J. TUCKER, Surrogate, the calendar of contested issues will be called on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 11 A. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 4, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '81, R..	108½
10,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C...	108⅝
26,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 New Issue	104⅜
20,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C. '65	105⅞
10,000	do.	105⅞
6,000	do.	104½
7,500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67, new iss	104⅜
50,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40, C.	101⅞
6,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, 3d series	104⅝
3,000	Tenn. 6s ... x-c	61
5,000	Tenn. 6s, new	58¾
5,000	Ga. St. 7s	81½
5,000	N. Car 6s ... x-c	51½
4,000	Missouri St. 6s	96¾
3,000	N. Y. State Bounty Loan R	105¼
2,000	Virginia 6s, ex c.	45
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83.	91¾
5,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs	82¾
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	86½
8,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pr	82¾
7,000	do.	82⅞
1,000	Troy, W. Eq. Bd.	66
20,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	92½
10	Ninth Nat. Bk	101
22	Fourth N. Bank	102½
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	34
560	West. U. Tel	37½
100	do.	37⅝
100	Pacific M.	113
300	Atlantic Mail	112¾
100	do.	113
100	Mer. U. Ex. ... s30	38¼
100	do.	38⅜
1150	N. Y. Cen. R.	118⅜
100	do. ... b60	118⅜
500	do. ... b30	118½
500	do.	118⅜
800	do.	118⅜
500	do. ... b60	118⅞
200	Boston W. P.	21⅛

300	Erie R.	72¾
100	do. ... s10	72¾
100	do. ... s60	72¾
1500	do.	72¾
100	do. ... b30	73
1000	do.	73
1000	do. ... b30	73¼
500	do. ... b30	73⅛
600	Hud. Riv. R.	132⅜
835	Reading R.	93
200	do.	93¼
200	M. So. & N. I. R.	86⅜
1300	do.	86
9	do.	85⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts	89¼
400	do.	89⅛
1000	do.	89⅛
17	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	98¼
300	Chi. & N. W. R.	60
100	do. ... s60	59
100	do. ... s60	59½
400	do.	60½
100	do. ... s60	60
200	Chic. & N. W. R. Pf	72
1000	do.	72½
1500	do.	72¼
100	do. ... b30	72⅜
500	do.	72⅛
200	Clev. & Tol.	98½
200	do.	98⅜
450	Chi. & R. I.	95
300	do.	95¼
20	do.	95⅜
100	Mil. & St. Paul	47¾
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	64¾
800	Tol., W. & W.	43½
500	P., F. W. & C.	97⅜
330	do.	97⅛
7	Chi. & Alton R.	130
100	do.	130¼
75	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	131
1500	O. & Miss. R.	30⅜
200	do.	31
500	do.	30⅞
700	do. ... b10	30⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Tenn. 6s, new	59
5,000	do.	58¾
19,000	Mo. St. 6s.	97
5,000	N. C. St. 6s. new	51¾
10,000	N. Car. 6s ... x-c	51⅞
300	West. Union T.	37⅜
40	Pacific Mail	112
100	do.	111⅞
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	33
130	Wells Fargo Ex.	46
100	N. Y. Cen.	118⅛
500	do.	118⅜
100	Erie Railroad	72⅜
800	Clev. & Pitts.	88⅞
1900	do.	88¾

100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	16
50	Mich. Cen. R.	108⅛
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	86
500	Chic. & N. W.	59¾
500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	72⅜
500	Clev. & Tol.	98⅛
300	Chic. & R. I.	94⅞
400	do.	94⅞
100	Mil. & St. P.	47⅛
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	64⅜
200	do.	64⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	97⅛
400	do.	97⅛
800	Ohio & M. R.	30⅛
200	Bost. H. & E.	13⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Boston W. P.	21
10	Mer. U. Ex. Co.	38
100	Quick. Min.	21½
200	Mar. Min. Pr.	13
100	Pac. Mail ... b10	113½
20	do.	113⅛
200	do.	113⅛
600	West U. Tel.	37⅜
100	do. ... b10	37½
500	N. Y. Cen	118⅛
800	Mil. & St. Paul	47½
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	64¾
500	do.	64⅜
100	do. ... b30	64⅜
100	do.	64⅞
1400	Tol., W. & W.	43
200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	85⅝
600	do.	85⅜
100	do. ... b15	85¾
100	do. ... c	85½

400	Erie R.	72⅞
200	do.	72⅜
500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	89
400	do.	89⅛
400	do.	89⅛
200	do. ... b10	89⅛
600	do.	89⅛
100	Ohio & Miss R. ... c	30⅛
500	Chic., R. I. & P.	94¾
300	do. ... c	94⅞
400	do. ... c	94⅞
600	do.	94⅜
800	Ohio. & N. W. R.	59⅞
200	do. ... c	59⅛
500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	71⅞
2100	do. ... b3	72
200	do. ... c	71¾
800	do.	72
200	do. ... b5	72
300	do. ... c	72

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Cum. Coal	33¼
100	do.	33⅛
100	do.	33
100	do. ... b10	33¼
300	Quicksilver	21⅜
100	do. ... b15	21⅜
100	Pacific Mail	112
400	do.	111¾
100	do. ... c	111⅞
100	do. ... b5	111⅞
500	do.	111⅞
200	do. ... c	111⅞
50	do.	111⅞
300	do. ... b3	111⅞
100	Mariposa Prf.	13¾
100	N. Y. Cen.	118⅜
400	W. U. Tel.	37⅜
100	do.	37⅜
300	Erie R. ... b3	72⅞
200	do.	72⅞
100	do. ... b10	72⅞

100	Hud. Riv. R. ... b10	133
100	Reading R. ... ex-d	93⅜
200	Tol. W. & W.	43⅞
100	Mil. & St. P.	47⅛
100	M. & St. P. Pf. ... b3	64⅜
100	P. F. W. & C.	97⅛
300	Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅛
500	Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅞
300	do. ... b3	86
400	Clev. & Pitts. R.	89⅛
800	do.	89
1000	do. ... b3	89
700	do.	88⅞
400	do.	88⅞
400	do. ... b3	88⅞
800	C., R. I. & P.	94⅛
300	do. ... b3	94⅞
100	Chic. & N. W. R. ... s3	59⅞
500	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	72⅛
200	do. ... b10	72⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

600	Canton Co.	49¼
100	do. ... b30	49⅛
100	Adams Ex.	78⅛
100	Pacific Mail	111⅞
200	West. U. Tel.	37⅝
600	Erie R.	72⅞
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	118⅜
1200	Clev. & Pitts.	88⅞
600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	72

200	Mil. & St. P.	47⅛
100	do.	47⅛
1800	do.	48
200	M. S. & N. I.	85⅞
100	do. ... s3	85⅞
800	Chic. & R. I. R.	94⅛
100	do. ... b10	94⅛
100	do. ... s5	94⅛
500	do. ... b3	94⅞

TUESDAY, Jan. 6—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 4, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$4,879,015
Increase in Specie	1,752,645
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,453,269
Increase in Deposits	8,357,595
Decrease in Circulation	9

	Jan. 5, 1867.	Jan. 4, 1868.	Dec. 28, 1867.
National Cap'l	$74,007,700	$73,507,700	$73,507,700
Local Capital	9,262,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital	$83,270,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	257,852,460	249,499,327	244,620,312
Gold and Gold Notes	12,794,892	12,724,614	10,971,969
Other L. Tend'r	65,026,121	62,111,201	60,657,932
Deposits	202,533,564	187,070,786	178,713,191
Circulation	32,762,779	34,134,391	34,134,400
In Sub-Tres'y	102,613,658	97,564,723	104,249,546

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owe

	Dec. 28.	Jan. 4.
On deposits	$178,713,000	$187,071,000
Circulation	34,134,400	34,134,000
Total	$212,847,400	$221,205,000
25 per cent. would be	$53,211,850	$55,301,250
They held: In Gold & Greenbacks	71,629,900	74,835,800
Excess	$18,418,050	$19,534,550

Although there is a general large increase to the Bank movement, and especially considerable in the line of Deposits, the relative strength and ease of the movement are greater than last week. The Quarterly Statements of the National Banks to be made to Washington this morning will also show a stronger aggregate position than in October. The New Year opens with a steady market for Money, though generally at the full rate, at Bank, of 7 ℘ cent., and with private lenders at 6@7 ℘ cent. There is quite a relief felt in trade circles from the outgoing of the Old Year, which, to a considerable portion of the merchants of this metropolis, was not a satisfactory one. Their complaints, however, are at least partially qualified by the facts that the Export movements, from this port, are about equal in Domestic Produce, to last year, while there is a diminished Specie Export by nearly eleven million of dollars, and that the Railway traffic of the country was never before so large as in 1867. The Import trade has fallen off about 12½ ℘ cent. in the value of Foreign Merchandise actually marketed at this port, the decrease in Foreign Dry Goods alone being $27,343,967 of the whole deficit of $34,563,481, as will be noticed from the following comparative figures:

The Import entries at New-York for the calendar year 1867, inclusive of foreign gold and silver, were in gold value, as compared with the previous year, 1866, as follows, the month of December, 1867, being only semi-officially reported by weeks:

	1867.	1866.
Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	$236,239,171	$277,533,853
Five weeks since	14,456,735	19,500,081
Total gross entries	$250,695,906	$297,033,934
Decrease in 1867		$46,338,028

The values of Foreign Goods marketed at New-York compare as follows:

	1867.	1866.
In Foreign Dry Goods	$91,242,975	$118,586,942
General Merchandise	151,235,600*	158,456,114
Total marketed	$242,478,575	$277,043,056
Decrease in 1867		$34,564,481

* December unofficial.

The declared Currency values of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including foreign articles reëxported, from the port of New-York, for the years 1867 and 1866 were as follows:

	1867.	1866.
Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	$172,732,039	$174,916,017
Add December	16,946,005*	17,423,537
Total	$189,688,044	$192,339,554
Add Gold and Silver	51,841,678	62,553,700
Together	$241,529,722	$254,893,254

* Weekly returns—semi-official.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,095,642, against the total entries of $4,140,074 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,514,442, against $2,875,002 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $2,787,143, against $817,512 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,424,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 19,195 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week 1,595.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, the beginning of the late calendar year, are officially (to Dec. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$20,852,386	September	$20,681,546
February	25,494,280	October	18,075,697
March	21,367,107	November	15,689,688
April	25,361,583	Dec. 7	2,187,172
May	21,475,525	Dec. 14	4,598,351
June	26,478,305	Dec. 21	2,117,077
July	23,030,260	Dec. 28	2,458,493
August	23,732,000	Jan. 4	3,095,642

Total 1867	$250,695,900
Against 1866	*297,033,934
Decrease	$46,338,028

* Official.

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Dec. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

January	$13,448,647	September	$12,002,449
February	15,452,506	October	17,481,221
March	20,475,226	November	20,675,515
April	17,863,596	Dec. 4	3,957,208
May	12,303,545	Dec. 11	4,678,013
June	15,103,120	Dec. 18	3,249,169
July	14,068,861	Dec. 25	2,607,237
August	12,887,353	Jan. 1	2,514,442

Total 1867	$189,688,044
Against 1866	*192,329,554
Decrease	$2,641,510
Gold, Jan. 4, 1868	134¾ ℘ cent.
Gold, Jan. 5, 1867	134⅜ ℘ cent.

* Official.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-

York have been as follows since Jan. 1, 1867:

January	$2,725,762	Sept.	$2,201,959
February	2,124,161	October	1,182,031
March	1,891,141	November	1,733,261
April	2,261,283	Dec. 7	327,575
May	9,043,154	Dec. 14	1,705,420
June	6,724,272	Dec. 21	1,584,206
July	13,519,894	Dec. 28	3,277,077
August	1,714,598		
Total 1867			$51,841,678
Against 1866			*62,553,700
Decrease			$10,712,022

*Official.

Exports from Jan. 2 to Jan. 4, 1868.......$2,787,143
Exports from Jan. 2 to Jan. 5, 1867.......817,512

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows:

January	$2,482,309	July	2,679,712
February	1,739,898	August	3,983,650
March	1,913,973	September	2,615,953
April	3,162,783	October	1,847,106
May	1,194,879	November	1,038,058
June	2,782,316	December	2,185,922
Total 1867			27,677,556
Against 1866			42,740,913
Decrease			$15,063,357
Delivery of Jan. 2, 1868			$1,111,740

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1867:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$9,520,381	January	$7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March	12,198,039	March	2,830,526
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May	9,634,697	May	16,308,316
June	8,040,113	June	1,237,082
July	9,794,404	July	11,306,370
August	12,903,740	August	621,066
September	11,967,825	September	2,716,959
October	9,082,986	October	187,357
November	7,304,934	November	16,969,514
December	5,448,244	December	1,438,753
Total, 1867	$116,958,604	Total, 1867	$61,671,348
Total, 1866	130,222,092	Total, 1866	48,680,377

Customs, Jan. 2 to Jan. 4, 1868	$762,000
Customs, Jan. 2 to Jan. 5, 1867	1,368,000
Gold Interest, paid Jan. 2 to Jan. 4, 1868	5,738,000
Gold Interest, paid Jan. 2 to Jan. 5, 1867	3,934,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	133⅛@134¾
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108¼@107⅞
Consolidated 5-20s	108⅝ with div.@104⅝ x d
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	104⅜@104¾
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	101⅞@101¾
New-York Central	117⅜@116¼@118⅜
New-York and Erie	72¾@70¾@72⅝
Rock Island	98⅜@89@95@93@94⅜
Michigan Southern	85⅜@86⅛
Hudson River	131¾@133
Northwestern	58@60½@60
Fort Wayne and Chicago	99½ with div.@97⅝ x d
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87⅛@89¼@88¾
Reading	96⅛ with div.@93 x d
Northwestern Preferred	70⅛@68@72¼
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅛@30⅜
Pacific Mail	110⅛@114¾@111⅝
Western Union Telegraph	37@36¼@37½
St. Paul Preferred	64¼@63⅛@64⅜
St. Paul Common	47⅛@49@46½@47⅞

The course of the Railway market was violently disturbed on Monday night and Tuesday morning, by the announcement of the secret sales through the previous fortnight of 49,000 new Shares of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, and the very exceptional manner and inconclusive reasons of this negotiation. The stock fell 7 ⅌ cent. late on Monday, and there was a further decline of 2@2½ ⅌ cent. early on Tuesday morning, with threatenings, in the Long Room of the Exchange, of a general panic on the Railway list. But it was fortunate for the market that most of the prominent strong men of the Street had been operating heavily for several weeks—some of them for nearly two months—for the *Bull* account, and who could not afford, with the different clique interests which they represented in Erie, Northwest, Michigan Southern and Cleveland and Pittsburgh, to say nothing of the large amount of the new shares of the Rock Island which had been suddenly thrown upon them, to let these threatenings take shape. The market, they very promptly concluded, must not be suffered to break, and by a concerted movement, it was soon rallied, and after the New Year continued to gain strength to the close of the week.

The occurrence in the Rock Island concern was well calculated to shake confidence in the good faith of Railway engineering in Wall-street and to frighten investment buyers out of this stock altogether. More than one half the previously enlarged Capital of 1866, it was supposed, still remained on the Street undistributed to the public at large, which accounted, in a good measure, (though it is *now* discovered, not altogether,) for the comparatively low figures for some time current, for a Road earning at least 12 or 15 ⅌ cent., and dividing 10 ⅌ cent. a year. And when to 45,000 or 50,000 old shares in the names of Bankers, Brokers and other Wall-street parties, 49,000 new shares were suddenly notified for delivery, nothing short of the recent change of front by some of the conspicuous and very bearish operators (and their Brokers) of last Winter and Summer, could have saved the market from the effect of this development. It made all difference in the world from the panic of last January and its attempted repetition in June, whether Northwest and Michigan Southern and Erie and Pittsburgh are held to be "great properties," or "worthless fancies" in the estimation of these gentlemen. And we heartily congratulate the old *Bull* interest of the Street and the outside holders of Stocks, that the change of confidence, in the quarter referred to, happened so timely; for what with locking up Greenbacks and intensifying Money pressures, as in times not long past, when panics were engineered to order—and even New-York Central and Hudson River only saved by what was flippantly called the "Vanderbilt panacea"—it would be difficult to say what might *not* have come of this Rock Island affair and its real shock to the market.

The reassembling of Congress was much talked of on the Stock Exchange and in the Gold Room at the close of the week. Various rumors and letters from Washington appeared to affect these markets, though we doubt whether anything more than the concurrence of the Senate in the Anti-Contraction Bill of the House will be accomplished for some time to come. This, indeed, is the only measure of a Currency nature demanded, immediately, by the business interests of the country to give assurance of a regular and healthy Spring trade. All other financial and revenue bills may be deferred to a thorough and exhaustive discussion and comparison of views; but on *this* the public sentiment and the purpose, we hope, of both Houses of Congress, are made up, nor should it be delayed a single day by the promise of the Secretary that he will not contract this month or next, or by his desire to have the bill delayed so as to engraft it upon some other "financial policy," and thus neutralize its present influence to save his own consistency by future resumption.

There was an advance of ¾@1 ⅌ cent. on the sales of Gold Saturday as compared with Friday night. The price opened at 134 ⅌ cent. and rose to 134½ ⅌ cent. There was more speculation for the *Bull* account than earlier in the week. The Cash Gold was easy and from 3 to 6 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum interest was paid for carrying over balances. The actual payments at the Gold counter of the Treasury Office during the week were, for January Interest $5,737,000, and on Principal of the Loan of 1847-67, $627,000. A number of interest Checks issued from the Interest Desk of the Office have not yet been presented for the Gold at the Gold Counter. The Gold Customs of the week paid into the Treasury amount to $1,424,000. The exports of all descriptions of Specie amount to $2,787,000; the receipts from California to $1,111,000.

The Bank averages of the week will show an addition of $4,879,000 to Loans and Discounts; 8,357,000 to the general line of Deposits; $1,752,000 to Specie, and $1,453,000 to Greenbacks. The Money market closed steady at 6@7 ⅌ cent., on call, to the Stock Brokers, and 7@8 ⅌ cent. to the Discount Brokers on very select Merchant paper.

The Public Funds closed steady at Friday's quotations, but not generally active. No Afternoon dealings in this department of the Stock Exchange are made on Saturdays. There was no change in quotations from the noon prices at the offices of the great dealers on Wall-street.

There was another strong market for the Railways at the Stock Exchange, and the highest prices of the week were made on the New-York and most of the Western Roads in the forenoon, and a large business done; New-York Central, Erie, Northwest Common and Preferred, Michigan Southern, Ohio and Mississippi, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh being the most prominent. Erie sold up to 73 ⅌ cent., and New-York Central to 118⅝ ⅌ cent. Cleveland and Pittsburgh reached 89½; Northwest Preferred 72⅝; the Common 60⅛, and Michigan Southern 86⅜ ⅌ cent. On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail fell back to 112@111¾; Telegraph shares steady; Cumberland Coal sold at 33@34 ⅌ cent., and the Express Stocks generally neglected, though held at steady prices. Canton, after selling at 50½, fell off to 48½ ⅌ cent. After 1 o'clock P. M. the Railway market was ½@¾ ⅌ cent. weaker than the best sales of the morning. The State Bonds were better for Tennessees and Missouris by ½@¾ ⅌ cent. After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. Gold sold up to 134⅝ ⅌ cent.:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅞	101¾	Missouris	96½	97
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107¾	107¾	Northwest	59	60
U. S. Con. 5-20s	104⅜	104⅝	N. West Pref.	71¾	72¼
N. Y. Central	118	118⅜	Rock Island	94¾	94⅜
Erie	72⅝	72⅝	Fort Wayne	97¼	97⅝
Hudson	132½	133	W. U. Telegraph	37¼	37½
Reading	92⅛	93	St. Paul Pref.	64¼	64⅜
Mich. Southern	85½	86⅜	St. Paul Com.	47⅛	47⅝
Ohio and Miss.	30⅛	30¼	Pacific Mail	113	111⅝
Pittsburgh	89	88⅞	American Gold	133⅞	134⅛
Tenn 6s. new	58¾	58⅞	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., coup., 1881	111	5-20 reg., 1867	104⅝
6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	108⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	104⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	108⅝	5 ⅌ cent. regist'd, 1871	113
5-20 reg., 1862	105¼	5 ⅌ cent. cou., 1874	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	107⅞	10-40 registered, 1874	101¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105¼	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105⅝	7 3-10 2d series	104⅝
5-20 reg. 1865, n. is.	104⅝	7 3-10 3d series	104⅝
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	104⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ⅌ c., 1870	100½	Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	99¼
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	105	Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	99¼
N. Y. B'y loan	105	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	99¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	99	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	99¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	99½	Illinois War Loan	99¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. ex-c.	61
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1878	100	Tennessee new bds	58¾
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1871	91	Virginia 6s, ex coup	46
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	91	Georgia 7s, new bonds	81¼
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	100	North Carolina 6s	65
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	99	North Carolina 6s, x.c.	51½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	97	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	51½
Illinois reg. 1860	97	Missouri 6s	96½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Bank of N. America	105
Union	114	Metropolitan	125
Tradesmen's	135	Shoe and Leather	107¼
State of New-York	105	St. Nicholas	103
Commerce	114	Park	138
Ocean	98	Central National	101¼
American Exchange	114⅛	Fourth National	101¼
Bank of the Repub.	111	Ninth National	100½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91¾	Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	90½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	90½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	118	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	118	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	66
Erie 1st Mort. extd'	102	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	99
Erie 7s. 2d ind.. 1879	102	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	89¼
Erie 7s. 3d. ind.. 1883	97	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	69
Erie 7s. 4th ind.. 1880	91	Chi. & R. I. con. iss.	92
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	89½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	101¾
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	90½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95½
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	96½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	92	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p.c.	96	Chi. & Alton S. F., in.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82⅝	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Peninsula R. R. bonds	82
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	82⅝	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. Exten. B.	85	Marietta & Cin.. 1st M.	87½
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	86⅝	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95

The Empire City Fire Insurance Company have declared a half yearly dividend of 7 ⅌ cent., and the Commerce Fire 5 ⅌ cent.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, at No. 336 Broadway, capital one million dollars, DARIUS B. MANGUM, President, receives deposits of money in large or small amounts and allows four per cent. interest upon daily balances, subject to check at sight. It also allows five per cent. upon special deposits for six months or longer. The Company makes loans from its Deposits and Trust Funds on Government Securities, State Stocks and City Stocks of this State, but it is not permitted to discount or deal in Commercial or Business Paper. Individuals, firms and corporations can keep current accounts in this institution, with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	9,887	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	492	Pork, bbls.	606
Cornmeal, bags	3,500	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,165
Wheat, bushels	4,510	Lard, pkgs	550
Corn, bushels	73,635	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	328
Rye, bushels	2,600	Whisky, bbls.	133
Oats, bushels	1,400	Petroleum, bbls.	1,749

ASHES—Are in moderate demand at $8 25@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 37@$10 50 for old Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 813 bbls.

BRICKS—Are salable and firm, as previously quoted.

CEMENT—Rosendale is in request at $1 90@$2 ⅌ bbl.

COFFEE—The better grades of Rio have been in fair demand and very firm; other kinds dull, at about former rates. We quote: Java at 26½c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 11½c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Holders have been more disposed to realize to-day, and as the demand has been decidedly less active, prices have yielded a fraction, the market closing rather heavily. The aggregate sales of the day have been 2,945 bales, including 1,600 bales to shippers, 655 bales to spinners, and 690 bales to speculators. The week's receipts have been 18,629 bales; sales and resales (week ending last evening.) 27,844 bales; exports, 11,560 bales; estimated stock at the close, 53,250 bales. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this morning, notice the week's business in this market, thus: "Our market for the week has been active and advancing, closing steady at an advance of 1¼ cents per pound on the opening prices of Saturday. The sales have been 27,844 bales, including 4,831 to Spinners, 15,604 for Export, and 7,409 on Speculation. The low prices at which Cotton has been ruling, and the certainty that the ruinously low prices must largely decrease the production next season, has attracted purchasers for investment, and the sales on speculation have been heavy. There is a fair amount of Cotton offering on the market, and as much of it was purchased South, on low markets, and at present prices pays a liberal profit, holders are disposed to sell, and purchasers have no trouble in filling orders at quotations. The receipts at the ports for the week show about 100,000 bales, against 60,000 bales for the corresponding week of last season. The total receipts are 943,500 bales, against 779,500 bales for same time last season. Freights to Liverpool by steam ⅜d. active and firm—by sail 5-16 d. dull. The dry goods market is dull."

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	15	15¼	15⅜@15½
Good Ordinary	15¾	15⅞	15⅞@15⅞
Low Middling	16	16¼	16½@16¾
Middling	16½	16¾	17¼@17½
Good Middling	18	18¼	18½@19

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts of cotton this week	18,629
Receipts last week	19,999
Receipts preceding week	16,720
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	229,518
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,671
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports, since Tuesday	9,088
Exports since Sept. 1	137,871
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	53,250

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	847,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	435,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	325,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—A further slight improvement has been noted today in the market value of desirable lots of State and Western Flour, the offerings of which have been quite moderate, while the demand has been fair, though checked by the extreme firmness of holders. The latter are not eager to sell at even current rates, as they anticipate an early advance to still higher figures, in view of the light receipts and the growing wants of the home and foreign trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,700 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 90@$9 75; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 85@$10 35; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 50@$11 35; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 15@$11 15 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 90@$9 75
Extra State	9 85@11 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85@15 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 15@11 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 20@15 50
Extra Genesee	11 40@15 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75@16 50

Southern Flour has been quite active at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,850 bbls., at $10 20@$16 25 for common to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in good request at $7 75@$9 60 for inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 375 bbls. Corn Meal is in active demand at $6 20 for City, $6 10@$6 20 for Jersey, $6 10@$6 20 for Western, and $6 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,070 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,250 bbls. and sacks at $12 75@$14 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in better request at $4 50@$5 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very firm, but less active. Buyers have been reluctant to pay the extreme prices claimed for desirable lots, which are not plenty. Sales have been reported since our last of 56,500 bushels, including No. 1 Spring at $2 50; No. 2 do. at $2 40@$2 43; No. 3 do. at $2 35@$2 40; White Southern at $3; Red do. at $2 70; White California at $3 10@$3 15 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been less sought after, closing in favor of buyers, especially in the instance of old, which has been more freely offered. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,500 bushels, at $1 37@$1 40 for new Mixed Western; $1 40½@$1 41 for old do., in store; $1 43@$1 44 for do., delivered; $1 35@$1 40 for new Yellow and White Southern, and $1 30@$1 32 for new Yellow Jersey, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been in limited demand at $1 72@$1 75 for Southern, and $1 76@$1 78 for Western, ⅌ bushel; supply moderate. State Barley has been jobbed from the cars at $1 85 ⅌ bushel; otherwise the market has been dull. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Oats have been decidedly more active and much firmer in price. The demand has been mainly speculative. Sales have been reported of 118,000 bushels Western at 85c.@86½c., closing buoyantly at 86c.@86½c., in store, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in moderate demand at $1 20@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 35@$1 65 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw at 95c.@$1 25c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive at previous quotations, including American at 20c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 45c.@65c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 25c.@40c.; good to prime, 45c.@50c.; choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Eastern, common to fair, 30c.@45c.; prime to choice, 50c.@60c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 20c.@50c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 50c.@60c.; Bavarians, 50c.@65c.; Belgians, 45c.@50c., ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 41,962 Hides and 36 bales do.; sales 65,200 hides and 100 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. E. T. DAY & Co., 27,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@25 lbs., 18¾c.@19c., gold, usual selection; 10,800 Dry Corrientes, 22½@23½ lbs., 17½c. gold, usual selection; 6,000 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 21 lbs., 18¾c., gold, usual selection; 6,000 Dry Rio Grande and Montevideo Kips, to arrive, 11@12 lbs., 22c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 24 lbs., private terms; 4,400 Dry Mexican, 20@24½ lbs., private terms; 2,500 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms; 2,700 City Slaughter, 50@70 lbs., 10¾c.@ 11c., currency; 100 bales D. G. Calcutta Cow, 9 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 158,500, (same time last year, 52,100—year before, 201,500,) and 400 bales, as follows: 130,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corientes; 1,000 Dry California, 5,000 Dry Orinoco, 4,000 Central American and San Juan, 10,000 Dry Texas and Southern, 3,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres from Europe, 5,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande from Europe, 300 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—A moderate inquiry prevails for hemlock tanned Sole, and a very limited demand for other kinds, which we quote thus: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 24½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

METALS—Have been generally inactive, but without variation of moment in price.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair demand, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 32c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@90c. ⅌ gallon. Sales 1,050 packages.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at 51c.@53c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $3 75@$3 80; Resin at $2 90@$6 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 37½@$3 25; Pitch, $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@82½c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@72½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 04@1 08 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet but about steady at 10¼c.@10⅜c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 42½c.@43½c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy to-day. Sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $21 12@$21 18, closing at $21 18 regular way for Old Mess; $22 25@$22 35 for New Mess; $19 50@$20 for Prime Mess; $17 50@$18 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. for forward delivery, including New City Mess, February seller, at $22 37; new Western Mess, seller, from Feb. 15 to March 15, at $22 62 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales 480 pkgs. Bacon has been in less demand at former rates; sales 125 boxes at 10½c.@10⅝c. for Cumberlands, 11⅜c.@11½c. for Short Ribs, ⅌ lb. Lard is in fairly active demand at full and buoyant rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,630 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13c., and small lots of very choice at 13⅜c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Dressed Hogs have been quiet and depressed at 9¾c.@9⅞c. for City, and 8¾c.@8⅞c., chiefly at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for country, ⅌ lb. Beef is in active request at $14@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $18@$21 for Extra do.; and $9@$12 for Texas Beef. Sales have been reported of 1,165 bbls. Tierce Beef is in very moderate demand, including Prime Mess at $29@$33, and India Mess at $34@$38 50 ⅌ tce.; sales 180 tcs. Beef Hams are in request at from $29@$32 for poor to choice; sales 310 bbls. Butter continues in moderate request at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is rather more inquired for at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

	Per pound.	
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46	@50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	43	@46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42	@44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42	@44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40	@42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40	@42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	45	@50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42	@44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40	@42
Canada	25	@33
Canada Extra	35	@38

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	16	@16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ lb.	15½	@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ⅌ lb.	13	@14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	15½	@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	14	@15
Farm Dairies, common, ⅌ lb.	12	@13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb.	8	@11

SKINS—Deer have been in demand and sales have been made of 6,000 lbs. Para, 2,000 lbs. Vera Cruz and 5,000 lbs. Central American, on private terms. The stock is only moderate. We quote: Honduras, 45c.; San Juan, 38c.@41c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 47½c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@47½c.; Chagres, 40c.@42½c.; Puerto Cabello, 33c.@35c.; Para, 50c., in gold, ⅌ lb. Goat have been rather more sought after, but at low prices, and sales have been difficult to effect, owing to the firmness of holders. We note the arrival of about 50,000 Cape of Good Hope, in Boston, of which a large portion have been sold at about 27c., gold. We quote: Tampico, 40c.; Matamoras, 38c.@39c.; Buenos Ayres, 25c.@30c.; Payta, 27c.@30c., gold ⅌ lb.; Curacoa, 37½c.@40c., Cape, 36c.@37½c., currency.

SUGARS—Have been inactive at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 467 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11¼c.@13½c., and 860 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@13⅝c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate request at 14½c.@16⅝c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 92,500 lbs. Tallow at 10½c.@11½c.; 67,000 lbs. Stearine at 11½c.@12½c.; 75,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and unsettled in price.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather quiet to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 1,250 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d., by sail and by steamer, ⅌ lb.; 5,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. ⅌ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Corn or Wheat, by steamer, at 6½d. or 7d. ⅌ bushel; 20 hhds. Tobacco, by do., at 45s. ⅌ hhd. For London—200 hhds. Tobacco, by steamer, at 45s. ⅌ hhd. For Glasgow—200 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. For Cork and orders—A vessel with 2,500 qrs. Grain at 6s. ⅌ qr.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THREE PROMISSORY NOTES, VIZ.: One dated Chicago, Sept. 28, 1867, signed and indorsed by Cahn, Wampold & Co., due Jan. 31, 1868, for $1,375 53; one dated Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867, signed and indorsed by Frank Bros. & Co., due March 17, 1868, for $593 55; one dated Boston, Sept. 5, 1867, signed and indorsed by William B. Lovejoy & Co., due March 8, 1868, for $2,737 24. All persons are cautioned against negotiating these notes, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid for their return to WHITTEMORE, PEET, POST & CO., Nos. 66 and 68 Leonard-st., New-York.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY, IN going from Calvary Church, either in 4th or 5th avs., or 19th-st., a small PEARL CROSS. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it with Mr. EMMOTT, No. 28 Irving-place.

LOST—TEN COUPONS FOR $35, EACH OF THE Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1868, Nos. 62 and 73 to 81 inclusive. All persons are cautioned against negotiating them as payment has been stopped.
JAN. 2, 1868. D. C. HAYS, No. 11 Wall-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EPIPHANY.—THERE WILL BE THE USUAL Mission Service at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop CLARKSON, Bishop RANDALL, and other clergymen, and an offering made in behalf of Domestic and Foreign Missions.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, HUDSON-ST.—FESTival of the Epiphany. Full choral service THIS EVENING, at 7½. Sermon by Rev. B. J. HAIGHT, D. D.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSE, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

COUNTY CANVASS.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT AND DECLARATION.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS of the County of New-York in relation to votes given for
Secretary of State;
Comptroller;
Treasurer;
Attorney-General;
State Engineer and Surveyor;
Canal Commissioner;
Inspector of State Prisons;
Judge of the Court of Appeals;
Justice of the Supreme Court for the 1st Judicial District;
And Senators for the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Senate Districts.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having met at the Office of the Clerk of said County, on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 21st and 25th days of November, 1867, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County, at the General Election held on the 5th day of November, in the year aforesaid, DO CERTIFY AS FOLLOWS:

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that The whole number of votes given for the office of Secretary of State was one hundred and twelve thousand and seven.... 112,007
Of which HOMER A. NELSON received eighty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty-four.... 85,764
Of which JAMES B. McKEAN received twenty-six thousand and ninety-eight.... 26,098
Of which there were defective three.... 3
Of which there were blank seventy-nine.... 79
And of which there were scattering sixty-three.... 63—112,007

FOR COMPTROLLER.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that The whole number of votes given for the office of Comptroller was one hundred and twelve thousand and forty-seven.... 112,047
Of which WILLIAM F. ALLEN received eighty-five thousand six hundred and seventy-eight.... 85,678
Of which THOMAS HILLHOUSE received twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty-nine.... 26,259
Of which there were defective two.... 2
Of which there were blank sixty-five.... 65
And of which there were scattering forty-three.... 43—112,047

FOR TREASURER.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that The whole number of votes given for the office of Treasurer was one hundred and twelve thousand and sixty-eight.... 112,068
Of which WHEELER H. BRISTOL received eighty-five thousand seven hundred and forty-nine.... 85,749
Of which THEODORE B. GATES received twenty-six thousand and two hundred.... 26,200
Of which there were defective three.... 3
Of which there were blank seventy.... 70
And of which there were scattering forty-six.... 46—112,068

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Attorney-General, was one hundred and twelve thousand and eighteen.... 112,018
Of which MARSHALL B. CHAMPLAIN received eighty-five thousand five hundred and sixty-nine.... 85,569
Of which JOSHUA M. VAN COTT received twenty-six thousand three hundred and thirty-three.... 26,333
Of which there were defective two.... 2
Of which there were blank seventy.... 70
And of which there were scattering forty-four.... 44—112,018

FOR STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that The whole number of votes given for the office of State Engineer and Surveyor was one hundred and twelve thousand and fifty-one.... 112,051
Of which VAN RENSSELAER RICHMOND received eighty-five thousand seven hundred and forty-one.... 85,741
Of which ARCHIBALD C. POWELL received twenty-six thousand one hundred and eighty-seven.... 26,187
Of which there were defective two.... 2
Of which there were blank seventy-two.... 72
And of which there were scattering forty-nine.... 49—112,051

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Canal Commissioner, was one hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven.... 111,997
Of which JOHN D. FAY received eighty-five thousand seven hundred and twenty-one.... 85,721
Of which JOHN M. HAMMOND received twenty-six thousand one hundred and sixty-three.... 26,163
Of which there was defective one.... 1
Of which there were blank sixty-two.... 62
And of which there were scattering fifty.... 50—111,997

FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of State Prisons was one hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and forty.... 111,840
Of which SOLOMON SHEU received eighty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-three.... 85,683
Of which GILBERT DE LA MATYR received twenty-six thousand and twenty-seven.... 26,027
Of which there was defective.... 1
Of which there were blank, seventy-four.... 74
And of which there were scattering, fifty-five.... 55—111,840

FOR JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, was one hundred and eight thousand four hundred and forty.... 108,440
Of which MARTIN GROVER received eighty-one thousand six hundred and seventy-three.... 81,673
Of which CHARLES MASON received twenty-six thousand three hundred and forty-seven.... 26,347
Of which there were defective two.... 2
Of which there were blank three hundred and eighty-three.... 383
And of which there were scattering thirty-five.... 35—108,440

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, was one hundred and ten thousand five hundred and sixteen.... 110,516
Of which ALBERT CARDOZO received eighty-four thousand three hundred and eighty-one.... 84,381
Of which FREEMAN J. FITHIAN received twenty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight.... 25,968
Of which there were defective two.... 2
Of which there were blank one hundred and thirty-one.... 131
And of which there were scattering thirty-four.... 34—110,516

FOR SENATORS.

FOURTH SENATE DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that The whole number of votes given for the office of Senator for the Fourth Senate District, was twenty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-three.... 25,973
Of which WILLIAM M. TWEED received sixteen thousand one hundred and forty-four.... 16,144
Of which JAMES E. KERRIGAN received five thousand nine hundred and sixty-six.... 5,966
Of which ANDREW W. LEGGAT received two thousand one hundred and seventy-five.... 2,175
Of which THOMAS MONTGOMERY received one thousand four hundred and sixty-six.... 1,466
Of which JAMES BAGLEY received four.... 4
Of which there were blank ninety-four.... 94
And of which there were scattering one hundred and twenty-four.... 124—25,973

FIFTH SENATE DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Senator for the Fifth Senate District, was twenty-one thousand eight hundred and five.... 21,805
Of which MICHAEL NORTON received eleven thousand two hundred and eighteen.... 11,218
Of which WILLIAM B. WHITE received six thousand two hundred and six.... 6,206
Of which CHARLES BLAUVELT received two thousand one hundred and sixty.... 2,160
Of which JOHN KEYSER received two thousand one hundred and nineteen.... 2,119
Of which DAVID V. FREEMAN received one.... 1
Of which there were defective six.... 6
Of which there were blank twelve.... 12
And of which there were scattering eighty-three.... 83—21,805

SIXTH SENATE DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Senator for the Sixth Senate District, was twenty-two thousand one hundred and seventy-one.... 22,171
Of which THOMAS J. CREAMER received sixteen thousand one hundred and twenty-two.... 16,122
Of which WILLIAM T. ASHMAN received three thousand five hundred and seventy-eight.... 3,578
Of which JOHN H. McKINLEY received two thousand three hundred and nine.... 2,309
Of which there were blank thirty-two.... 32
And of which there were scattering one hundred and thirty.... 130—22,171

SEVENTH SENATE DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that The whole number of votes given for the office of Senator for the Seventh Senate District, was twenty-two thousand eight hundred and seventeen.... 22,817
Of which JOHN J. BRADLEY received eleven thousand three hundred and thirty-nine.... 11,339
Of which CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN received five thousand nine hundred and fifty.... 5,950
Of which JOHN HARDY received five thousand four hundred and forty-eight.... 5,448
Of which there were blank six.... 6
Of which there were scattering seventy-four.... 74—22,817

EIGHTH SENATE DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Senator for the Eighth Senate District, was eighteen thousand six hundred and seventy-three.... 18,673
Of which HENRY W. GENET received eight thousand one hundred and eighty.... 8,180
Of which WILSON BERRYMAN received five thousand three hundred and ninety-four.... 5,394
Of which MICHAEL TUOMEY received four thousand nine hundred and seventy-three.... 4,973
Of which there were blank twenty-four.... 24
And of which there were scattering one hundred and two.... 102—18,673

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Chairman.
JOS. H. TOONE, Secretary.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, County Clerk's Office, ss.—I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original statement remaining on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

Witness my hand and official seal at the City Hall, in the City and County of New-York, this 26th day of November, 1867.

WM. C. CONNER,
Clerk of the County of New-York.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, IN RELATION TO VOTES GIVEN FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said county, on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 21st, and 25th days of November, 1867, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election districts of said county, at the general election held on the 5th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows:

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the First Assembly District, was six thousand and thirty-two.... 6,032
Of which MICHAEL C. MURPHY received three thousand seven hundred and fifty-one.... 3,751
Of which CHARLES MOORE received one thousand five hundred and one.... 1,501
Of which JOSEPH C. SCULLY received seven hundred and forty-nine.... 749
Of which there were blank six.... 6
Of which there were scattering twenty-five.... 25—6,032

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Second Assembly District, was five thousand six hundred and sixty-six.... 5,666
Of which DENIS BURNS received two thousand six hundred and thirty-nine.... 2,639
Of which JAMES DONOVAN received one thousand five hundred and thirty-eight.... 1,538
Of which CONSTANTINE DONOHO received one thousand and ninety-seven.... 1,097
Of which MICHAEL CRANE received three hundred and thirty-eight.... 338
Of which JOHN J. HURLEY received seventeen.... 17
And of which there were scattering thirty-seven.... 37—5,666

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Third Assembly District, was four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine.... 4,499
Of which DANIEL O'REILLY received four thousand two hundred and sixty-eight.... 4,268
Of which JOHN McGIBNEY received one hundred and thirty-four.... 134
Of which JOHN HAYES received one.... 1
Of which there was blank one.... 1
And of which there were scattering ninety-five.... 95—4,499

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Fourth Assembly District, was five thousand six hundred and eighty-eight.... 5,688
Of which JOHN GALVIN received three thousand five hundred and forty-five.... 3,545
Of which JOHN GLASS received one thousand seven hundred and twenty.... 1,720
Of which ISAAC WOLF received three hundred and seventy-nine.... 379
Of which there were blank seventeen.... 17
And of which there were scattering twenty-seven.... 27—5,688

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Fifth Assembly District, was six thousand one hundred and ninety.... 6,190
Of which CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON received two thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.... 2,778
Of which CHRISTOPHER MONAHAN received one thousand four hundred and eighty-two.... 1,482
Of which CHARLES T. POLHAMUS received one thousand one hundred and twenty-six.... 1,126
Of which THOMAS J. BOGAN received six hundred and seventy-nine.... 679
Of which there was blank one.... 1
And of which there were scattering one hundred and twenty-four.... 124—6,190

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Sixth Assembly District, was four thousand one hundred and fifty-three.... 4,153
Of which TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL received one thousand four hundred and eighty-four.... 1,484
Of which FREDERICK ZIMMER received one thousand four hundred and thirty-two.... 1,432
Of which JAMES O. ELLERY received seven hundred and eighty-nine.... 789
Of which EDEN L. ROSEMON received two hundred and twenty-nine.... 229
Of which FRANK DUFFY received one hundred and ninety-one.... 191
Of which there were blank twenty-one.... 21
And of which there were scattering seven.... 7—4,153

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Seventh Assembly District, was four thousand four hundred and thirty-four.... 4,434
Of which JAMES RILEY received one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three.... 1,733
Of which JAMES A. RICHMOND received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three.... 1,353
Of which WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON received one thousand and seventy-eight.... 1,078
And of which there were scattering two hundred and seventy.... 270—4,434

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Eighth Assembly District was seven thousand three hundred and forty-six.... 7,346
Of which JAMES REED received three thousand seven hundred and thirty.... 3,730
Of which MICHAEL CASSIDY received one thousand seven hundred and seventy three.... 1,773
Of which NICHOLAS F. EBERHARDT received one thousand three hundred and sixty.... 1,360
Of which MICHAEL CLARK received three hundred and thirteen.... 313
Of which there were blank twenty-seven.... 27
And of which there were scattering one hundred and forty-three.... 143—7,346

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Ninth Assembly District was five thousand nine hundred and fifteen.... 5,915
Of which WILLIAM G. BERGEN received three thousand three hundred and nineteen.... 3,319
Of which GEORGE F. CODDINGTON received one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.... 1,879
Of which EDWARD F. BROWN received five hundred and twenty.... 520
Of which EDWARD J. McGEAN received nine.... 9
Of which there were blank twenty-three.... 23
And of which there were scattering one hundred and sixty-five.... 165—5,915

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Tenth Assembly District, was five thousand two hundred and ninety-four.... 5,294
Of which ANTHONY HARTMAN received three thousand one hundred and ninety-seven.... 3,197
Of which HERMAN F. BAUER received nine hundred and ninety-eight.... 998
Of which SAMUEL MULLEN received nine hundred and eighty-four.... 984
Of which there was blank one.... 1
And of which there were scattering one hundred and fourteen.... 114—5,294

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Eleventh Assembly District, was five thousand and nineteen.... 5,019
Of which PETER TRAINER received two thousand six hundred and forty-four.... 2,644
Of which JOHN V. GRIDLEY received two thousand one hundred and thirty.... 2,130
Of which LAWRENCE DEYO received ninety-one.... 91
Of which JOHN MURRAY received ten.... 10
Of which there were blank nineteen.... 19
And of which there were scattering one hundred and twenty-five.... 125—5,019

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Twelfth Assembly District, was five thousand one hundred and thirty-seven.... 5,137
Of which WILLIAM B. QUINN received two thousand six hundred and twenty.... 2,620
Of which JOHN A. DINKEL received one thousand six hundred and eighteen.... 1,618
Of which JAMES McCARTHY received eight hundred and thirty.... 830
Of which there were blank three.... 3
And of which there were scattering sixty-six.... 66—5,137

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Thirteenth Assembly District, was five thousand and fifty-three.... 5,053
Of which JAMES C. MORAN received two thousand five hundred and ninety-one.... 2,591
Of which CHARLES P. SHAW received one thousand nine hundred and four.... 1,904
Of which EDWARD J. MONTAGUE received two hundred and fifty-eight.... 258
Of which THOMAS CRAWFORD received one hundred and ninety-one.... 191
Of which JAMES RILEY received thirty-five.... 35
And of which there were scattering seventy-four.... 74—5,053

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Fourteenth Assembly District, was four thousand one hundred and twenty-three.... 4,123
Of which JAMES McKIEVER received one thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine.... 1,979
Of which ALEXANDER H. MULLIGAN received seven hundred and twenty-one.... 721
Of which CHARLES H. WHALEN received six hundred and ninety-six.... 696
Of which JOHN NUGENT received four hundred and three.... 403
Of which LEWIS W. MAIRES received two hundred and four.... 204
Of which PATRICK J. HANBURY received seven.... 7
And of which there were scattering one hundred and thirteen.... 113—4,123

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Fifteenth Assembly District, was six thousand one hundred and eighty.... 6,180
Of which ALEXANDER FREAR received two thousand and fifty-seven.... 2,057
Of which AUSTIN V. PETTIT received one thousand six hundred and twenty-three.... 1,623
Of which WILLIAM J. STEWART received one thousand two hundred and seventy-two.... 1,272
Of which JOHN MURRAY received six hundred and ten.... 610
Of which SOLOMON B. NOBLE received four hundred and nine.... 409
Of which JOSEPH PRINDABLE received one hundred and three.... 103
And of which there were scattering one hundred and six.... 106—6,180

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Sixteenth Assembly District, was five thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.... 5,859
Of which JAMES IRVING received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two.... 1,752
Of which WILLIAM BAIRD received one thousand four hundred and seventy-three.... 1,473
Of which HENRY ROWLEY received one thousand three hundred and three.... 1,303
Of which MICHAEL S. LAMBERT received one thousand one hundred and sixty-five.... 1,165
Of which MICHAEL McKINNEY received one hundred and nine.... 109
Of which JAMES W. GERARD, Jr., received five.... 5
Of which there were blank two.... 2
And of which there were scattering fifty.... 50—5,859

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Seventeenth Assembly District, was six thousand one hundred and fifty-two.... 6,152
Of which FREDERICK H. FLAGGE received two thousand three hundred and thirteen.... 2,313
Of which JOEL W. MASON received one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.... 1,877
Of which JAMES KELLY received one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.... 1,844
Of which THOMAS CUSHING received eighty-four.... 84
Of which TERENCE RILEY received four.... 4
And of which there were scattering thirty.... 30—6,152

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Eighteenth Assembly District was five thousand five hundred and thirty-eight.... 5,538
Of which LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN received two thousand four hundred and ninety-eight.... 2,498
Of which SAMUEL S. URMY received one thousand four hundred and thirty-two.... 1,432
Of which MICHAEL FAY received one thousand one hundred and twenty-five.... 1,125
Of which PATRICK H. McDONOUGH received four hundred and thirty-one.... 431
Of which SAMUEL M. COX received one.... 1
And of which there were scattering fifty-one.... 51—5,538

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Nineteenth Assembly District was two thousand five hundred and eighteen.... 2,518
Of which WILLIAM L. WILEY received one thousand and sixty-six.... 1,066
Of which JOSHUA D. MINOR received nine hundred and thirty-six.... 936
Of which JOHN QUINN received four hundred and eighty-seven.... 487
Of which there were blank eighteen.... 18
And of which there were scattering eleven.... 11—2,518

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Twentieth Assembly District, was five thousand one hundred and fifty-eight.... 5,158
Of which GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT received two thousand one hundred and ninety-six.... 2,196
Of which HENRY CLAUSEN, Jr., received two thousand and ninety.... 2,090
Of which JOHN KEEGAN received seven hundred and forty-three.... 743
Of which HENRY P. COCHRANE received ninety-nine.... 99
And of which there were scattering thirty.... 30—5,158

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Twenty-first Assembly District was four thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.... 4,925
Of which WILLIAM HITCHMAN received one thousand five hundred and thirty-seven.... 1,537
Of which ROBERT BROWN received one thousand two hundred and one.... 1,201
Of which WILLIAM H. McCARTHY received one thousand one hundred and three.... 1,103
Of which MICHAEL HALLARAN received one thousand and twenty-six.... 1,026
Of which WILLIAM T. JENNINGS received thirty-two.... 32
Of which there were blank eight.... 8
And of which there were scattering eighteen.... 18—4,925

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Chairman.
JOSEPH H. TOONE, Secretary.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, County Clerk's Office, ss: I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original statement remaining on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

Witness my hand and official seal at the City Hall, in the City and County of New-York, this twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

WM. C. CONNER,
Clerk of the County of New-York.

DECLARATION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, IN RELATION TO MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County, at the General Election held on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1867, do hereby certify, determine, and declare.

That MICHAEL C. MURPHY, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the First Assembly District in said county.

That DENIS BURNS, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Second Assembly District in said county.

That DANIEL O'REILLY, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Third Assembly District in said county.

That JOHN GALVIN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fourth Assembly District in said county.

That CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fifth Assembly District in said County.

That TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Sixth Assembly District in said County.

That JAMES RILEY, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Seventh Assembly District in said County.

That JAMES REED, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Eighth Assembly District in said County.

That WILLIAM G. BERGEN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Ninth Assembly District in said County.

That ANTHONY HARTMAN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Tenth Assembly District in said county.

That PETER TRAINER, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Eleventh Assembly District in said county.

That WILLIAM B. QUINN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Twelfth Assembly District in said county.

That JAMES C. MORAN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Thirteenth Assembly District in said county.

That JAMES McKIEVER, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fourteenth Assembly District in said county.

That ALEXANDER FREAR, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fifteenth Assembly District in said county.

That JAMES IRVING, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Sixteenth Assembly District in said county.

That FREDERICK H. FLAGGE, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Seventeenth Assembly District in said county.

That LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Eighteenth Assembly District in said County.

That WILLIAM L. WILEY, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Nineteenth Assembly District in said County.

That GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Twentieth Assembly District in said County.

That WILLIAM HITCHMAN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Twenty-first Assembly District in said County.

We certify this declaration to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Chairman.
JOS. H. TOONE, Secretary.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, County Clerk's Office, ss.: I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original declaration remaining on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

Witness my hand and official seal at the City Hall, in the City and County of New-York, this twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WM. C. CONNOR,
Clerk of the County of New-York.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, IN RELATION TO VOTES GIVEN FOR
Sheriff;
Clerk of the County;
Coroners;
District-Attorney;
Justices of the Superior Court;
Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for full term and to fill vacancy;
And Justice of the Marine Court.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 21st and 25th days of November, 1867, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County, at the General Election held on the 5th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows:

FOR SHERIFF.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, was one hundred and twelve thousand three hundred and twenty-nine.... 112,329
Of which JAMES O'BRIEN received forty-two thousand seven hundred and seventy-one.... 42,771
Of which MICHAEL CONNOLLY received forty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five.... 41,955
Of which JOSHUA G. ABBE received twenty-seven thousand two hundred and seventy-seven.... 27,277
Of which THOMAS H. FERRIS received twenty.... 20
Of which there were defective eleven.... 11
Of which there were blank one hundred and sixty.... 160
And of which there were Scattering, one hundred and thirty-five.... 135—112,329

FOR CLERK OF THE COUNTY.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Clerk of the County of New-York, was one hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and twenty-six.... 111,626
Of which CHARLES E. LOEW received forty-three thousand one hundred and twenty-five.... 43,125
Of which WILLIAM C. CONNER received twenty-nine thousand one hundred and thirty-six.... 29,136
Of which JAMES L. HAGGERTY received twenty-three thousand two hundred and seventeen.... 23,217
Of which WILLIAM WALSH received fifteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.... 15,833
Of which there were defective three.... 3
Of which there were blank two hundred and eight.... 208
And of which there were scattering one hundred and four.... 104—111,626

FOR CORONERS.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Coroner for the City and County of New-York, was three hundred and twenty-five thousand seven hundred and thirteen.... 325,713
Of which PATRICK H. KEENAN received forty-six thousand nine hundred and forty-four.... 46,944
Of which AARON B. ROLLINS received forty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.... 45,936
Of which CORNELIUS FLYNN received forty-four thousand seven hundred and thirty-three.... 44,733
Of which JOHN WILDEY received thirty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty-eight.... 38,428
Of which MICHAEL SMITH received thirty-two thousand seven hundred and eleven.... 32,711
Of which JAMES NORVAL received twenty-seven thousand and fifty-six.... 27,056
Of which ALEXANDER WILDER received twenty-six thousand two hundred and three.... 26,203
Of which LOUIS NAUMANN received twenty-two thousand seven hundred.... 22,700
Of which OWEN KEENAN received twenty-one thousand eight hundred and twelve.... 21,812
Of which JOSEPH W. LAMB received fifteen thousand one hundred and twenty.... 15,120
Of which JOSEPH HILTON received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.... 1,797
Of which JOSEPH MURPHY received one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.... 1,777
Of which BARTHOLOMEW PURDY received twenty-eight.... 28
Of which MICHAEL HALPIN received twenty-seven.... 27
Of which there were defective two.... 2
Of which there were blank two hundred and forty.... 240
And of which there were scattering one hundred and ninety-nine.... 199—325,713

FOR DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York was one hundred and eleven thousand and forty-five.... 111,045
Of which A. OAKEY HALL received seventy thousand and thirty.... 70,030
Of which RUSH C. HAWKINS received twenty-five thousand six hundred and twenty-three.... 25,623
Of which NELSON J. WATERBURY received fifteen thousand one hundred and twenty-seven.... 15,127
Of which there were defective two.... 2
Of which there were blank one hundred and forty-six.... 146
And of which there were scattering one hundred and seventeen.... 117—111,045

FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, was two hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven.... 220,957
Of which CLAUDIUS L. MONELL received eighty-one thousand and ninety-seven.... 81,097
Of which JOHN M. BARBOUR received forty-seven thousand two hundred and thirty-eight.... 47,238
Of which THOMAS A. LEDWITH received forty thousand one hundred and sixty-nine.... 40,169
Of which ORLANDO L. STEWART received twenty-six thousand four hundred and sixteen.... 26,416
Of which EDWARD P. COWLES received twenty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-two.... 25,932
Of which JOHN J. FREEDMAN received.... 50
Of which there was defective one.... 1
Of which there were blank forty-two.... 42
And of which there were scattering twelve.... 12—220,957

FOR JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

FOR FULL TERM.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, for full term, was one hundred and ten thousand four hundred and sixty-four.... 110,464
Of which JOHN R. BRADY received eighty-four thousand four hundred and four.... 84,404
Of which AUGUSTUS L. BROWN received twenty-five thousand nine hundred and forty-four.... 25,944
Of which there was defective one.... 1
Of which there were blank eighty-one.... 81
And of which there were scattering thirty-four.... 34—110,464

TO FILL VACANCY.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, to fill vacancy, was one hundred and nine thousand six hundred and thirty-eight.... 109,638
Of which GEORGE C. BARRETT received sixty-eight thousand six hundred and eight.... 68,608
Of which HOOPER C. VAN VORST received twenty-six thousand one hundred and four.... 26,104
Of which THOMAS STEPHENSON received fourteen thousand eight hundred and thirty.... 14,830
Of which there were defective twenty.... 20
Of which there were blank fifty-six.... 56
And of which there were scattering twenty.... 20—109,638

FOR JUSTICE OF THE MARINE COURT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, was one hundred and ten thousand six hundred and fifty-seven.... 110,657
Of which GEORGE M. CURTIS received sixty-six thousand five hundred and twenty-one.... 66,521
Of which J. SOLIS RITTERBAND received twenty-six thousand three hundred and seventy-one.... 26,371
Of which EDMUND L. HEARNE received seventeen thousand six hundred and eighteen.... 17,618
Of which WILLIAM J. KANE received ten.... 10
Of which there were defective two.... 2
Of which there were blanks ninety-three.... 93
And of which there were scattering forty-two.... 42—110,657

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this twenty-fifth day of November, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Chairman.
JOS. H. TOONE, Secretary.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, County Clerk's Office, ss.—I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original statement remaining on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

Witness my hand and official seal at the City Hall, in the City and County of New-York, this twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

WM. C. CONNER,
Clerk of the County of New-York.

Declaration of the Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, in relation to votes given for *Sheriff, Clerk of the County, Coroners, District-Attorney, Justice of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for full term and to fill vacancy:*

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several election districts of said County, at the general election held on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1867, do hereby certify, determine and declare:

SHERIFF.

That JAMES O'BRIEN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CLERK OF THE COUNTY.

That CHARLES E. LOEW, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Clerk of the County of New-York.

CORONERS.

That PATRICK H. KEENAN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Coroner for the City and County of New-York.

That AARON W. ROLLINS, by the greatest number of votes, was elected Coroner for the City and County of New-York.

That CORNELIUS FLYNN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Coroner for the City and County of New-York.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

That A. OAKEY HALL, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected District Attorney of the City and County of New-York.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

That CLAUDIUS L. MONELL, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Superior Court of the City of New-York.

That JOHN M. BARBOUR, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Superior Court of the City of New-York.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

That JOHN R. BRADY, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York.

That GEORGE C. BARRETT, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, to fill vacancy.

JUSTICE OF THE MARINE COURT.

That GEORGE M. CURTIS, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Marine Court of the City of New-York.

We certify this declaration to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Chairman.
JOSEPH H. TOONE, Secretary.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, County Clerk's Office, ss.—I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original declaration remaining on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

Witness my hand and official seal at the City Hall, in the City and County of New-York, this twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Clerk of the County of New-York.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, MADE IN PURSUANCE OF RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1867, AS FOLLOWS:

Resolved, That the returns as read by the Clerk of this Board of County Canvassers be and are hereby declared the actual results in each election district, as shown by comparison of returns in hands of County Clerk and this Board; and that the Chairman and Secretary be and are hereby authorized and directed to so certify, in accordance with mandamus issued by Justice LEONARD, and they are hereby directed to comply with the other requirements of said mandamus; this Board expressing no opinion as to the legality of the ballots cast, or the result thereof.

In relation to votes given
"For Supervisor (full term,") and
"For Supervisor (for vacancy.")

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 24th, 25th and 29th days of November, and the 2d, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23d, 26th, 28th and 31st days of December, 1867, to estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County, at the general election held on the 5th day of November, in the year aforesaid, DO CERTIFY AS FOLLOWS.

"FOR SUPERVISORS (FULL TERM.")

That it appears on such estimate, that The whole number of votes given "For Supervisors (full term,)" was one hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-four.... 109,964
Of which SMITH ELY, Jr., received forty-two thousand six hundred and eleven.... 42,611
Of which JOHN BRICE received forty-two thousand two hundred and seven.... 42,207
Of which ISAAC J. OLIVER received twenty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine.... 24,969
Of which JOHN SMITH received one.... 1
Of which JOSEPH B. TAYLOR received one.... 1
Of which ISAAC ROSENBOURGH received one.... 1
Of which there were defective four.... 4
Of which there were blank forty-two.... 42
And of which there were scattering one hundred and twenty-eight.... 128—109,964

"FOR SUPERVISOR (FOR VACANCY."

That it appears on such estimate, that The whole number of votes for "Supervisor (for vacancy)" was one hundred and seven thousand two hundred and forty-six.... 107,246
Of which WILLIAM JOYCE received forty-three thousand five hundred and thirty-one.... 43,531
Of which WILLIAM V. ALEXANDER received twenty-five thousand seven hundred and twenty-four.... 25,724
Of which ISAAC ROSENBOURGH received nineteen thousand five hundred and twenty-nine.... 19,529
Of which PATRICK McALEAR received seventeen thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.... 17,922
Of which SMITH ELY, Jr., received one hundred and fourteen.... 114
Of which ISAAC J. OLIVER received sixty-five.... 65
Of which JOHN BRICE received nineteen.... 19
Of which JOSEPH W. TAYLOR received four.... 4
Of which ORISON BLUNT received three.... 3
Of which SMITH ELY received two.... 2
Of which GEORGE S. DOUGLAS received two.... 2
Of which THOMAS McSPEDDON received one.... 1
Of which JOHN J. FREEDMAN received one.... 1
Of which JAMES D. SHIPMAN received one.... 1
Of which there was scratched one.... 1
Of which were defective three.... 3
Of which there were blank one hundred and sixty-one.... 161
And of which there were scattering one hundred and sixty-three.... 163—107,246

And in accordance with the foregoing resolution, we, the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of County Canvassers, hereby certify this statement to be correct, and attest the same by our signatures, this 2d day of January, 1868.

ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Chairman.
JOSEPH H. TOONE, Secretary.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, County Clerk's office, ss.—I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original statement remaining on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

Witness my hand and official seal at the City Hall, in the City and County of New-York, this second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

CHARLES E. LOEW,
Clerk of the County of New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 6, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FRA DIAVOLO. Characters by Miss C. Richings, Mrs. E. Seguin, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. J. A. Arnold, Mr. Seguin.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MARIE ANTOINETTE. Leading character by Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OLIVER TWIST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, Geo. Holland, G. F. Browne, C. H. Rockwell, A. W. Young, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Scott, Miss Mary Barrett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Langard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
MARY STUART. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME and LITTLE DEW-DROP, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* editorially declares that the relations between Italy and France were never more satisfactory, but fears are expressed that the rumors in regard to Gen. MENABREA's new Ministry will be productive of a bad effect. The same journal denies the truth of the statement made, that the Emperor, in his speech to President SCHNEIDER on New-Year's Day, urged the passage of the Army Reorganization bill by the Corps Legislatif.

MENABREA, the Prime Minister, has given publicity to a number of private letters proving that Baron RATAZZI was fully apprised of the recent movement of Gen. GARIBALDI against Rome and favored it. He also lent the insurgents his valuable aid and assistance. A great popular banquet was given in Naples, Friday evening, in honor of Baron RATAZZI. In consequence of heavy snow-storms, which have, by impeding travel, prevented the arrival at Florence of many members of Parliament, the reassembling of that body has been postponed to Dec. 11.

The Turkish Envoy at Vienna will start for London at once to ask the protection of the English Government against the intrigues of Russia.

The Swiss Council, assembled at Berne, has formally instructed ARNOLD SUTTER, the Swiss Consul at Mexico, to express the sympathy of Switzerland with the Liberal Government now inaugurated in Mexico.

The subject of the sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States will be submitted to the Rigsdag on Wednesday next.

The Fenian excitement in Great Britain continues. A body of Fenians, on Friday night, entered a powder magazine in Cork City and decamped with half a ton of blasting powder. The clergy of the City of Limerick have affixed their signatures to a document declaring that there can be no permanent peace in Ireland unless it is treated like Hungary.

The latest dispatches from Abyssinia report the British expedition still at Senafe, awaiting the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir ROBERT NAPIER. The health of the troops was good, but the mortality among the beasts of burden excessive.

In Portugal, the King having accepted the resignation of the members of the Cabinet, a new Ministry has been formed under the Count of AVILA, who succeeds AGUIAR as President of the Ministerial Council.

Late dispatches from Japan announce the release of persecuted and imprisoned Christians at Nagasaki.

An Imperial decree has been issued in Spain directing the reorganization of the Cuban courts.

The mail steamships *Napoleon III.*, from Brest Dec. 21, and *Hammonia* from Southamp on Dec. 25, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

GENERAL.

Gov. FAULK, of Dakotah, in his annual message to the Territorial Legislature, protests against the policy of settling the northern tribes of Indians upon reservations of land in the western portion of that Territory. He dwells upon the great value of that portion known as the Black Hills, with its great natural resources, and he insists that the Indian should be induced by the Government to abandon his nomadic habits and learn the arts of civilization.

A correspondent writing from St. Lawrence county says that since the recent earthquake shock in that vicinity, to which publicity was given, scarcely a day has passed when similar shocks on a smaller scale have not been felt. He is corroborated in his statement by numerous persons from various parts of the country.

The stern wheel steamer *Harry Dean*, while on her trip from Marietta to Cincinnati exploded her boilers when near Gallipolis, and subsequently burned to the water's edge. Five persons are reported killed by the disaster, and several others severely injured.

Judge JOHN K. PORTER has resigned as one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, preached a sermon yesterday afternoon in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, near Sixth-avenue, Harlem. The occasion was the inaugural service of a new congregation to be formed in that neighborhood, under the auspices of the New-York Diocesan Committee of the American Church Missionary Society.

An adjourned meeting of persons interested in the union of the various Presbyterian churches of the United States, upon the plan proposed at the recent Convention held in Philadelphia, took place at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church last evening. Remarks favoring the objects of the meeting were made by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Prof. SMITH, Rev. Dr. HEMMENWAY, W. E. DODGE, HENRY DAY and others.

Rev. Dr. R. S. STORRS, Jr., delivered a sermon last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on "Nobleness of Character." He contended that true nobility was not the result of high lineage, or the being placed by accidental circumstances, in positions of wealth and importance, but consisted in a full development of the moral faculties, working nobly for the attainment of a good object, and acting honestly and conscientiously toward one's fellow-men.

HENRY SPEAR was fatally stabbed late Saturday night in his own lager-beer saloon in Brooklyn, Eastern District, by OTTO SCHADE. The latter claims that the wound was given accidentally. SPEAR lived but three hours after it was inflicted.

WM. CONNELL, who was shot at the corner of Bayard-street and the Bowery at 1 A. M. Saturday, died yesterday morning. An inquest was held and a verdict was rendered declaring that RICHARD CASEY killed him.

Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., the well-known jewelers, have been swindled out of jewelry worth $2,156 by mean of a fraudulent check imposed upon them with great ingenuity by two men. One of them, named MACDONALD, has been arrested.

Coroner FLYNN has been notified to take the *ante-mortem* deposition of JAMES WIEGER, who was shot in Second-avenue on the night of the 2d inst. His physicians consider his recovery doubtful.

CHAS. JACOBS, a butcher, who was stabbed in his shop in First-avenue, Saturday, died yesterday, after declaring that a man named KELLY gave him the fatal wound. KELLY is still at large.

A sermon on "The Liberal Principles of the Christian Church" was delivered at St. George's Church last evening, by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH.

Both branches of the New-York State Legislature will meet at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning. The attendance of members is already quite large.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was on a less extensive scale on Saturday. Flour and Wheat were buoyant in price. Oats were decidedly dearer. Corn and Pork favored buyers. Cotton was a fraction cheaper. The freight engagements were less extensive.

The number of beef cattle received at the yards at Communipaw, during 1867, is 79,928; the number slaughtered there is 15,754. The number of swine received at that place for the year is 439,733; the number slaughtered is 403,355. The number of sheep received at those yards for the year is 172,022; the number slaughtered is 137,897. The number of horses received at Communipaw for the year is 12,368. Trade in live stock continues moderate, with depressed prices.

The Southern Relief Question—Considerations for Congress.

Congress must do something to mitigate Southern distress. Exaggeration there may be in the published reports as to the condition of the freedmen and large numbers of the whites; but the substratum of fact is too broad and too deep to allow of denial. Even those who allege that the statements of distress are in excess of the actual truth, admit that prospectively they are probably correct. Outside help is therefore indispensable, if the country is not prepared to permit starvation to do its work unchecked; and considerations of economy as well as of humanity suggest the expediency of grappling at once with a difficulty which procrastination would render infinitely worse.

Were the question simply one of relief, it would be only necessary to determine the precise nature and extent of the emergency, and the best means of rendering whatever relief might be required. These points come up now, and will have to be settled when Congress enters upon the question practically. But they are not unlikely to be encumbered with extraneous issues. Politics will invade the domain of philanthropy. Partisan contingencies will make themselves felt where prudent charity alone should rule. The question will be invested with "loyal" and with "rebel" aspects. Just as aid toward rebuilding the levees of Louisiana and Mississippi was frustrated by politicians on the ground that these States were not up to the Radical standard in respect of loyalty, so we expect to hear of all manner of reservations and provisos designed to prevent "rebel advantages" in the distribution of help. Destitute blacks will, of course, in these conditions, outrank the destitute whites. And there will be a strong effort to defeat propositions for utilizing resident Southerners in any plan of assistance for the planters. The possible complexion of impending elections, and the possible need of all the appliances which Congress may command to secure reconstruction in time for the Presidential vote, are matters which will not be overlooked when any scheme of relief invites decision.

Nothing is more certain, however, than the mischief which any further attempts to make pets of the freedmen will involve. The nation did owe a great deal to them, we admit. It assumed a temporary guardianship over them when it deprived them of the care and direction which were incident to slavery. But the obligation is not perpetual except in relation to their rights. Civil equality they were entitled to; political equality they have got; and they may also claim protection against starvation pending the organization of the new system of labor. They are not for this reason to be encouraged in the belief that they are permanent pensioners upon the nation's bounty—as many of them have been led to conclude. And it is against this error that Congress should carefully guard. The opportunity should not be lost for teaching the freedmen that emancipation was not the prelude to a gigantic system of pauperism, or to any system of protection in reference either to the conditions or rewards of labor.

The lesson is required. The operations of the Freedmen's Bureau and the bearings of the Reconstruction acts have been calculated to impress these untutored people with the notion that they may obtain all they want by asking for it. We are not impugning the legitimate work of the Bureau. For certain purposes it has doubtless been valuable, and as a guide rather than as a provider its continuance for some time longer may be desirable. But the tendency of its influence has been to encourage the freedmen in the delusion that they may for all time rely upon the Government instead of trusting to themselves. The political power conferred upon them by Congress has served to strengthen this impression. Both causes combined may be supposed to have had not a little to do with the generally unprofitable character of their last year's labor. They did neither as much nor as well as formerly, and their prevailing want of thrift explains the attitude of pauperism which they exhibit in the cotton-growing States. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the relief to be afforded this season shall be used as an auxiliary in disciplining the freedmen to the steady, faithful labor which is, with them, the sole alternative of pauperism. The country, we doubt not, will cheerfully, and with needful liberality, provide for their present imminent necessities, but it is not inclined to maintain them in laziness or to encourage expectations which point to shiftlessness and beggary.

The most wholesome help, then, which Congress can give to the freedmen is in the form of work. Where Government must take actual charge of this class, owing to a surplus of labor, from whatever cause, the Bureau should allot so much food as the pay for so much work. Every locality does not present facilities for employment on public works: but where these exist, as in the neighborhood of the Mississippi and Red Rivers, they should be turned to account in connection with aid furnished through the Bureau. In other districts, arrangements are surely possible, in conjunction with local municipal authority, for employing the labor at the command of the Bureau in public improvements, of which, since the war, every part of the South is in urgent need. The best of all labor, however, is that which the farmers and planters furnish and direct. In no other shape will it be so economical or so immediately productive. The difficulty in this case is that the planters are unable to employ the freedmen unless they are themselves aided by Congress, by loan, or by the repayment of last year's cotton tax. The former plan, as we attempted to show, is open to almost insuperable objections, and the latter can scarcely be hoped for unless the Senate be more liberal and more prompt than it has been in regard to the measure which awaits its action.

No finer opening can occur for the industrial reconstruction of the South at the hands of Congress. Planters and freedmen—both are all but helpless if the Government come not to their relief. Indirectly, indeed, it may assist in the cultivation of the next crop by taking as security for advances to the freedmen a lien upon their interest. Such a proceeding, although better than inaction, would be liable to the objection that it interferes with the relation of employer and employed, and lessens the vigilant supervision and just authority on the one hand, and the faithful service on the other, which are essential to profit. By enabling the planter to make his own arrangements, and to cultivate his land in his own way—subject in one or two respects to the approval of the Bureau—the return of the South to prosperity would be promoted, and a foundation laid for its future system of labor. How far it would foster the success of the Congressional reconstruction plan we undertake not to guess. But it would assuredly dispel some fears and many misapprehensions, and would promote kindly feelings and the healthy enterprise which are essential to genuine reconstruction.

The Assembling of Congress—Practical Work Demanded.

In resuming its sessions to-day, Congress will find a pressure of work which ought to command its immediate and earliest attention, and prevent such frivolities as were indulged in during December. It must at once direct itself to those great vital questions bearing closely and sharply upon the public interests, and which require intelligent treatment, if we would save the country from falling into a worse state than it is in now. Retrenchment, taxation, the regulation of the public burdens, the establishment of sound financial principles, the devising of some feasible scheme for Southern relief, material and political, the adoption of such measures as will advance our almost prostrated manufacturing, commercial and shipbuilding industries, the removal of those innumerable evils which still remain as legacies of the war—in laboring and legislating upon such matters as these, there is room for the exercise of the highest ability and for the display of the most glittering powers.

They may be more difficult to handle than the threadbare question of political disputation. They may cost more thought than is required to abuse JOHNSON, whom every member has now had the opportunity of abusing to his heart's content. They may have less to do with the business of President-making than some other things. But we promise, with some assurance, that any member who is able to bring about a prompt and practicable solution of any one of them will acquire greater distinction than though he delivered more eloquent orations against JOHNSON than DEMOSTHENES delivered against PHILLIP, or CICERO against CATILINE.

We can furthermore promise with considerable assurance, that if the Republican Party in Congress will give the country anything like a satisfactory solution of these great matters of public concern, it need have very little difficulty about designating any candidate for President it may choose, and it may look with certainty to his election.

The only hope whatever that the Democrats have in the national campaign of the present year is based on the blundering and incapacity of the Republican leaders in Congress. It is not unjust to say that the Democrats desire to see the Republicans fail in their legislation upon the great subjects now under their control. Wasteful expenditure inures to their advantage; unnecessary taxation furnishes them with party capital; confused finances brighten their prospects of success; an unrestored Union and a malcontent South promise them political fortune, and the prostration of industry is the basis on which they expect to be able to rise to power. We do not allege that the Democrats would ruin the country to help themselves; but we do say that they are quite well aware that all the public evils for which the Republican Party is responsible are agencies for shattering the strength of the Republican Party.

If, therefore, there were no other than party reasons why Congress should at once set about earnestly working for the public welfare, these reasons should be an abundant stimulus.

At the same time, we are quite certain that the best speeches in defence of the party policy of the Republicans, will now benefit them but little. Though a large majority of the people may subscribe to the Republican creed in its theoretical aspect, and on the questions it has dealt with during the last six years, they yet feel that these are no substitute for the practical measures of relief needed at the present time. They are utterly weary of reading these able speeches on bygone issues or fancy theories. Even if they should be convinced by them, they still remain of a different opinion—like the man convinced against his will. The public, at this time, want work not words; relief, not promises; bread, not a stone.

British Difficulties in Abyssinia.

The last accounts of the British expedition in Abyssinia are gloomy enough. The beasts of burden, upon which the force depends entirely as its means of transport, are dying by wholesale, and there was no sign of an abatement in the mortality. We learn, too, from the London *Times*, that the unaccountable delay of Sir ROBERT NAPIER in taking command renders it simply impossible that the objects of the expedition can be attained, or the interior reached before the rainy season sets in. In that case the maintenance in Abyssinia for many months of ten thousand men, with four times the number of camp followers, is what England must look forward to, at the best. It is not a pleasant prospect for British taxpayers, even should nothing worse happen. Hitherto, while the English at home have, as a rule, been gloomy and inclined to croak about the affair, the Anglo-Indians have been in the best of spirits. But the ruinous delay must effect a serious change in the aspect of things. Sir ROBERT NAPIER is reputed to be one of the very best officers in the Indian army, and he has been prominently concerned in all of England's Eastern wars for a quarter of a century. But at present his conduct is simply inexplicable. No one can tell what fresh complications may not occur in the Eastern question before long, and no one can foresee the difficulties which a prolonged occupation of Abyssinia might not entail upon England if European disturbances in the East were to supervene. It is worthy of note that Russian journals are already assuming that the English design is to permanently hold certain portions of Abyssinia, and on the strength of the supposition they suggest in very plain language a *rapprochement* between England and Russia on the Eastern question as likely to recommend itself to the interests of both parties.

The French Menace to Europe.

We are now in possession of reports of the debates in the earlier stages of the French Army Reorganization bill; and there is no good augury for the peace of Europe to be derived from them. The plain and simple object of the bill is the conversion of the entire available strength of the nation into one vast military organization. We may at once brush aside all the cobwebs which but thinly disguise the true meaning of the change. What is the use of elaborate distinctions between peace footing and war footing, when the Emperor can at any moment place France in a position toward any Power from which honorable retreat without war would be impossible? What benefit is the privilege of marriage after five or after six years' service to a soldier who is liable for years more to an instantaneous call to the field? Including 460,000 men of a mobilized National Guard, France is to have an army of considerably over 1,250,000 men, and the unfailing rigor with which the French conscription is carried out guarantees that this vast force will not exist merely on paper. The Prussian system is nothing to it. It demands only that every man shall be a soldier just long enough to become efficient. The new French theory is, practically, that at least four out of five of the young men fit for service annually produced by France shall be seized and retained until they are not merely soldiers but veterans — soldiers in the highest state of efficiency, unfitted for civil life, untrained to productive labor, disinclined to marriage after a life of dissipation, and so deeply imbued with military instincts as to render, in course of time, France one vast nation of soldiers. And yet this gigantic putting forth of strength, which France in her death-throes could scarcely transcend, is to be made at a time when none of her legitimate interests are threatened. It seems certain that the project will be adopted in its entirety, and the tone of the debate but too clearly precludes us from seeing anything in it but a menace to the peace of Europe. Its opponents deny that it furnishes the most effectual means of strength; they carp at details; they bitterly assail the Emperor's past policy, which, they allege, has irritated every nation in the world; and they argue statistically to show the exhaustion and physical deterioration of the population that must ensue. But it is only necessary to read the speech of M. JULES SIMON, who led the Opposition, to see that they feel themselves in a false position; that though they may triumphantly demonstrate the baneful effects of NAPOLEON's policy, and clearly expose all the social and material dangers of the measure, their words fall on the ears of a people for the time heedless of all this, and eager only that France should wipe out all recent reverses or slights, and stand forth once more as the dominant Power of Europe. On the other hand, there is no mistaking the tone of the mouthpieces of the Government. Arguments as to the effect on the social welfare of France are passed by with a sneer as "humanitarian axioms," which do not avail to protect national independence. "Military boasting" in Prussia, and the "imprecations of the revolutionary party in Italy," are openly alleged as the causes which make the measure a necessity; and the resumption by France of her "authority" in Europe is the great end to be attained. It seems only too clear that a sudden and violent access of *chauvinisme* has totally metamorphosed the national mind of France. Wearied with abortive enterprises, stung by real or imagined insults, genuinely alarmed at the process of consolidation which threatens to reduce her weight in Europe to that of a second-class Power, France, as a nation, has suddenly cast moderation aside and assumed an attitude of arrogant defiance to Europe. War may be averted. NAPOLEON will at least not attempt to precipitate it, but there is too much reason to fear that the impulse comes from below, and the French people in their present mood are difficult to manage and hard to restrain.

MINOR TOPICS.

What has become of the new law of neutrality which Gen. BANKS passed through the House of Representatives in the Thirty-ninth Congress? It did not, we remember, command the respectful attention in the Senate which was necessary to its success, and for that Congress it was suffered consequently to sleep. But why has not the General recalled it to public attention? Why has he not brought it again before Congress for its action? The attention then given to it was largely due to the political emergency created by the then pending election; and a similar excuse will very soon be again available. But we suspect reflection has somewhat corrected the views of Congress and perhaps of the General himself on this subject. Our neutrality laws have commanded the respect of other nations for a good many years, and it ought to require some more pressing necessity than has yet arisen to induce us to change them.

Messrs. ASHLEY and VALLANDIGHAM have found one subject on which they agree, at least for the present. They are making speeches together on the rights of naturalized citizens abroad. We are glad that they have found a quarter where their efforts promise to be useful. In the field of domestic politics they have done a good deal more harm than good; both will shine to greater advantage in some department where they cannot do much hurt. We know no occupation in which these gentlemen can more innocently engage than in denouncing England for the doctrine of "once a subject always a subject"—especially as England is getting ready to agree with them thoroughly in regard to it.

We hope somebody is preparing to do something this Winter at Albany to facilitate locomotion in this City. The experience of the last few weeks must have satisfied everybody of the absolute necessity of greater facilities of this kind than we now possess. After a heavy snow-storm it is absolutely impossible for all the cars, omnibuses, hacks and public conveyances to accommodate one-half the persons who are compelled to go from one end of the City to the other, to and from their work. Whether it be an underground railroad, a suspended road, or whatever else ingenuity can devise, we must have some way of traveling through the City by steam. Why will not the property-owners up town, beyond the points now easily accessible, take the matter in hand and present some plan which will commend itself to public favor?

If the Democratic Legislature of Maryland consults the reputation of the State or the interests and honor of the Democratic Party, so far as they may be involved in the representation of the State in Congress, it will reëlect REVERDY JOHNSON to the Senate. His ability, his long and honorable public career, and his prolonged experience of public life, not only give him claims upon the State he has so ably represented, but make it a matter of pride to the whole country, apart from all differences of political opinion, that he should be kept in the public service. Mr. JOHNSON was a Union man and sustained the Union cause throughout the war, and it is not impossible that this fact may have something to do with the opposition to his reëlection. But the people of Maryland, probably, do not need to be reminded that the position of their State is infinitely better than it would have been if the effort to draw it into the secession movement had succeeded,—and Mr. JOHNSON's agency in the matter ought to be an element of strength rather than of weakness. He is among the most powerful debaters in Congress, a jurist of consummate ability, and the very last of those statesmen who gave lustre to the Senate when CALHOUN, WEBSTER and CLAY were among its members. We hope that the State will do itself the honor of retaining him in a position which he fills with so much ability and upon which he confers quite as much distinction as he receives from it.

The *Express* calls on Superintendent KENNEDY to enforce the orders against the little street-crossings sweepers. We trust he will do nothing of the sort. Aside from all considerations of charity, there is no class in the community who have given more value for the money they have received than these little sweepers. During the recent slush-and-mud period the streets were utterly impassable except where they had made a footpath. Nobody who had occasion to cross any of the streets, either up town or down, grudged them the penny they had fully and fairly earned. We shall have another snow-storm and another thaw before long;—and we trust this branch of the public service will be left to its natural efficiency. It is about the only one that even tries to do any good. Besides, many a child is saved from cold and hunger, and perhaps from crime, by the rewards of this humble but honest industry. Mr. KENNEDY can find better objects for his interference.

The details of the attack upon Judge BUSTEED in Mobile show that it was a most wanton and murderous assault. It is vaguely stated that differences had existed between the Judge and the District-Attorney (MARTIN) for some time; but nothing is said of their nature or origin. MARTIN, it seems, had been presented by the Grand Jury for extortion practiced upon citizens under cover of his office, and Judge BUSTEED had commented on these alleged acts with special severity, as not only criminal in themselves, but as derogatory to the dignity and character of the office which MARTIN held. MARTIN, in revenge for this, seems to have deliberately determined to assassinate the Judge. He met him in the street, and without a word of warning—while the Judge was looking another way—shot him down; and not content with that, shot him twice while he was on the ground. He was promptly arrested and committed to prison. The Press and public in Mobile, so far as appears, are unanimous and emphatic in denouncing this deliberate and cold-blooded attempt at murder. Judge BUSTEED has made many personal friends during his residence in the South, and in this matter he seems to have fallen a victim to his determination to enforce the law and justice with rigid impartiality. His friends here will be very glad to know that there is every prospect of his recovery.

We see it announced that Mr. A. H. STEPHENS is not intending to deliver any addresses at the North. He is visiting Philadelphia on business connected with the publication of his history of the rebellion. We think the people of the North would be glad to hear Mr. STEPHENS on Southern affairs. Not that his advice would be of special weight, for we are not looking to men who were so active in the rebellion as he was for political counsel; but he could give us a good deal of useful information concerning the actual condition of the Southern States and the real feeling of the Southern people. Our information on this subject is fragmentary, imperfect and not seldom contradictory; and Mr. STEPHENS would be regarded as reliable authority in regard to it. However his action may be denounced and regretted, the public has respect for his motives, and confidence in his personal character.

We are glad to see that the City authorities are authorizing the repaving of a large number of streets with the Nicolson pavement. But why do they confine it to the short streets used for business purposes mainly in the lower part of the City? This pavement is especially adapted to the lighter vehicles used for travel, and ought to have a fair trial in streets mainly used by them. Why cannot the Nicolson pavement be laid down in one of the avenues leading to the Central Park? No more welcome improvement, both for those who use the street and for the property-owners upon it, could possibly be made.

Our City railroad companies could save their conductors as well as passengers a good deal of needless annoyance by dividing the benches in their cars into single seats. Each person would then know just how much room he is entitled to, and no two or three would be able, as they often do now, to compel others to stand by occupying more room than they need. A change of this sort would greatly promote the convenience of passengers in general and relieve conductors from a duty which is often as difficult as it is unpleasant.

The action of salt water upon cast iron has become a serious study, now that so many iron structures are exposed to such deteriorations. Besides the "rusting" which everybody knows of, there is a process of "rotting" in this action of sea-water; and to a less degree this process goes on also in the air. The rotting of cast-iron, as *Engineering* explains, in a discussion of Mr. CRACE CALVERT's experiments, is a loss of strength or cohesion without a loss of volume or size, while in rusting, the iron loses no strength, except in proportion to the diminution of the material itself. The former is the more dangerous manifestation, from its not being recognized easily externally. Mr. CALVERT, by applying certain acids, and particularly acetic acid, to cubes of cast-iron, effected, after some months, a complete change in the metal, substituting a soft carbon compound for the original iron, without any alteration in bulk or in the appearance of its surface. A less marked chemical action of the same nature goes on between sea-water and cast-iron; but it is suggested that a coat of impervious paint might lessen or prevent the action. This, however, experiment has not yet established.

The *Herald* succeeded yesterday, by means of a "special telegram" dated Naples, Jan. 4, in getting news from Mount Vesuvius down to the 9th and 10th of December,—the latest dates mentioned in the dispatch. We do not copy it, because we happened to find precisely the same information, in nearly the same language, in a letter from Naples to the London *Times* dated Dec. 14, which we copied from that paper in our edition of yesterday.

The extraordinary series of tornadoes and earthquakes which signalized the latter months of 1867, the world over, will unquestionably stimulate fresh study in this branch of physics. These autumnal tempests have been as marked in the eastern hemisphere as in the western, and hardly less destructive. The cyclone and accompanying "storm-wave" which in November swept up the Bay of Bengal, destroyed over a thousand lives, half the rice crop in its course, all the vegetation, and thirty thousand tiled and thatched huts. We know that in our hemisphere the hurricanes not only thoroughly swept the Caribbean Sea, but were noticeable all along the Pacific Coast, as far north as New Archangel. The efforts to be made at the Smithsonian Institute and elsewhere, to collect and interpret data on these phenomena, will possibly result in adding something to the science of storms, especially when combined with the previous researches of MAURY, REDFIELD, and others in America, and PIDDINGTON and others in the Bay of Bengal.

The British have been greatly exercised of late by the reflection that, in the event of war, all their trans-continental telegraphic communication with India might be interrupted; and are casting about to remedy the evil. Two new telegraph companies have already issued prospectuses to raise capital for direct and independent lines from England to India; one of these is seeking a government guarantee on the required capital, and will probably obtain it. As it is now, the British Government has no control over the sending of its dispatches to India, and they go like ordinary business dispatches, subject to the same delays. In Asiatic Turkey, more particularly, the telegraphic system is in such exceedingly poor condition that ALI PASHA has been vigorously memorialized (though in vain) to remedy it. But whichever of the two great alternative lines—the Russian or the Turkish—is adopted, it is clear that any line crossing Europe is liable to interruption during war. A sea line is now proposed from Falmouth, *via* Gibraltar and Malta, and aiming to touch only English possessions in European waters. Taking everything into view, it seems probable that some scheme of direct communication between England and India will be pushed forward, and its completion will make an era in the art of telegraphy.

The Convention in Louisiana has adopted an article in the Constitution guaranteeing to negroes the "same civil, political and *public* rights and privileges" as the whites. The effect of this, as explained in the debates, will be to secure to them equal privileges in hotels, railroads, steamboats, places of amusement, &c. The provision was adopted by a very large majority—only seventeen voting against it. The advice given to the colored people by one of the members,—not to imitate the dog who lost the bone he had, by snapping at the shadow of it in the water, was not needless.

The English journals are engaged in an active discussion of the moral conduct of a man named PRITCHARD, who deliberately starved himself, his wife and three children rather than apply to the parish for relief. When found he was dead, but the rest of the family survived. The whole family seem to have been of respectable intelligence and manners, and very fond of each other. The question whether such a pride as that which led PRITCHARD to sacrifice himself and his family to avoid what he deemed the degradation of pauperism, is commendable or not, enlists the vigorous pens of the leading Weeklies. It might be as well to take that point for granted—either way;—and then take adequate measures to prevent the recurrence of so sad an affair.

A foolish rumor is going the rounds of the Press that President JOHNSON intends to issue a proclamation urging the Southern States to send delegates to the National Democratic Convention. Nothing could be more preposterous. What has the President to do officially with political conventions of any sort? And when has the Democratic Party authorized President JOHNSON to issue proclamations on its behalf? We presume the Southern States will seek representation in the Convention, and will probably get it; but it will not be in consequence of any Presidential proclamation.

The Mobile *Register* devotes the "virgin use" of its new type to reprinting the Constitution of the United States, and to a very glowing and just eulogy of that great charter of American liberty. All our troubles, it says, have been owing to our departure from its requirements. This is all just and true. We are glad to see the Southern Press and Southern public men taking this view of the subject and directing public attention to the provisions and authority of that sacred instrument. But we must remind the *Register* that all the troubles which afflict the country now, grew out of the attempt made by the South to overthrow that Constitution by force of arms. It is very well for them to rebuke the North for disregarding the Constitution now; but such exhortations would come with a better grace and command more respect, if those who put them forth did not ostentatiously ignore the fact that they waged a four years' war in the endeavor to destroy it altogether.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Theatres.

The holidays may be said to be over, and no one expects to see at the different places of amusement the thousands of sparkling eyes, rosy cheeks and childish faces which the Christmas and New-Year performances always attract. "School keeps" again, and the little ones are busy over their studies. Now the steady father of the family leaves his cherubs at home, and only takes mother to see the last new piece. Now the happy critic may "stand and take his ease" without being hemmed in by a throng of well-meaning but mistaken people, who laugh at what isn't funny, cry at what is not at all serious, and ponder sagely over remarks that have no meaning in them. Now the young Miss has subsided from the etherialized existence of New-Year's Day, and utterly disgusted with having to be agreeable to a hundred and fifty gentlemen on that occasion, flies with rapture to the selfish happiness of Fred, solitude, and an orchestra seat. Now, in fact, everything, as well as theatricals, recover their old tone, and everybody relapses into old habits. The banker who so generously gave his clerks a hundred dollars for their "Christmas" out of the thousands which their industry and talent won his coffers during the past year, becomes again the crusty, close old file. Papa, who gave Angelica that pretty brooch as a reward for not falling in love with the poor Brown when he wanted her to set her cap for the rich Smith, has relapsed into the steady old fellow who devours his toast and his TIMES every morning. Alfonso, who let his note for $192 38 go to protest on Tuesday in order to give his Emily a velvet cloak for her "New Year's," has again relapsed into the young merchant in difficulties, and is now racing around to make a "raise." Even Jimmy, the schoolboy, who forgot books and birch in the wild intoxication of unlimited toys and tarts, has relapsed into the sorry urchin—who would be choked by his dinner if he didn't know any better how to swallow it than to spell it. In short, we have all had a relapse, the theatres and their managers alone excepted. They flourish even better than during the holidays.

If any doubt is entertained of this, look in at

Wallack's Theatre.

Where people may be said, almost, to buy reserved seats on top of each other's shoulders, and to take private boxes under each other's chairs, in order to obtain a sight of "Oliver Twist," which has proven to be the greatest hit of the Winter season. Nothing more to the purpose can be said of this piece than has been already recorded in these columns, since the improvement in each night's performance is perceptible in minute details, while, as a whole, the representation was nearly perfect from the beginning. A *matinee* of "Oliver Twist" is announced for next Saturday, to begin at 1:30 o'clock, for which seats may be secured on and after this morning.

Olympic Theatre.

Here "Midsummer Night's Dream" is yet played, and the good houses are, as heretofore, maintained with apparent ease. For the present week it will be the only "spectacle" to be seen in New-York, and strangers will bear this in mind when planning their visits to the theatres. When the "Dream" is finally withdrawn it will be to make room for a brief engagement which Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL is to play at the Olympic.

New-York Theatre.

No one looks to see "Under the Gaslight" withdrawn for the present at this house, since it appears to attract as great crowds as ever. Nevertheless, "A Novelty" is underlined for early production, and for which, it is stated, several important new engagements have been made.

Broadway Theatre

Announces a continuance of Mrs. BOWERS' engagement, and the repetition for a few evenings of Mr. FALCONER's version of "Mary Stuart;" when that piece is withdrawn it will be to give place to the same author's drama of "The Peep o' Day Boys," which is promised shortly.

Banvard's Museum

Has been lively all the week, rejoicing in the possession of "Our Mutual Friend," who having kept his secret till it got him into trouble, will keep these boards till it relieves the management of a good deal. A spectacle called "The Frost King" is announced for early production, and the "miniature cave" is open at all hours.

Barnum's Museum

Finds that "little Dew Drop" brings to its coffers many precious drops, therefore the pantomime is called for every day and evening of the current week.

Bowery Theatre.

Mr. BONIFACE, who has played the heroic *Rodolph*, whom the "Black Crook" sought to destroy for the 475 nights of that inflammable demon's metropolitan career, is engaged at the Bowery Theatre, and will appear there this evening as *Claude Duval*.

New York Circus.

The pantomimic novelty called "Caliph Bagdad," which still draws crowds to the circus, will be given every night this week, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, in addition to the usual performances of the ring.

Bunyan Hall.

The panoramic "Pilgrim" will unroll his picturesque dream at this place as usual, at the reduced price of twenty-five cents—a roll.

French Theatre.

The success of Madame RISTORI's performances during the week gone was unbounded. On Saturday, at the *matinée*, the auditorium was crowded to overflowing, and the excess had to be accommodated on the stage. In view of such a renewal of the "Marie Antoinette" excitement, Mr. GRAU has thought it right to prolong Madame RISTORI's present stay, and she will repeat her personation of this French queen on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and on Saturday next for a *matinée*. During the week following "Elizabeth" will be revived.

The French Comedy Company will give a representation here on Tuesday evening, for the benefit of M. PAUL ROCHE.

On Thursday BELLE BOYD will make her *debut* at this theatre in "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady" and "The Honeymoon."

Shakespeare Readings in Brooklyn.

Prof. R. R. RAYMOND, of Brooklyn, will this evening read the play of "Twelfth Night," in the large hall of the Brooklyn Institute, in Washington-street, near Concord, for the benefit of the Bethel Mission. Prof. RAYMOND is a very accomplished and elegant reader. He has just concluded a course of Shakespeare readings in Brooklyn, which attracted large audiences and elicited the most flattering expressions of interest and applause.

The National Academy of Design.

This elegant picture gallery will be closed to-day, and remain so until Thursday morning, for the addition of a large number of American works of art that were contributed to the Paris Exposition.

The New Territory of Wyoming.

In the annual message of Gov. FAULK to the Legislature of Dakota, delivered on the 8th inst., occurs the following reference to that portion of Dakota which it is proposed shall form the nucleus of the new Territory of Wyoming:

"Your attention is invited to that large part of Dakota known in our statutes as Laramie County, lying west of the 104th meridian. The extension of the Union Pacific Railroad through the southern portion of this county has given a strong impetus to immigration in this direction, and it would be well to consider whether we have in our power, by legislative enactment, to afford them the benefits of civil protection. Experience demonstrates that our courts, as at present organized and located, at such a remote distance from their settlements, can be of little service to them in the administration of justice. The civil cases which will continually arise must be attended to, and crime, which now goes unwhipt of justice, must be punished. We may render aid, to the extent of the authority given us, under the organic law; but if this is not sufficient in their opinion, I know of no good reason why they may not be clothed with all the blessings and protection of a separate organization. The lines embracing the limits of a new territory would most likely be identical with those which now embrace this new county, and I know of no policy of our own, counterbalancing the benefits of such an organization to them, for opposing such a measure."

Death in New-Orleans from Hydrophobia.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 29.

Some two weeks since, SAMUEL S. KEYES, a resident of Mississippi, reached our city in search of medical advice and that attention which the inferior faculties of country practice could not afford. In the month of August, 1865, he had received a bite on the hand from a rabid dog; but applying at once the remedies usually advised in such cases, he was soon, as he supposed, free from the effects of the bite. Several times, however, within the last two years, the place bitten would inflame and give exquisite pain for several days, and then get well. Still Mr. KEYES endured no uneasiness, until about a month ago he began to feel, as he described it, a dull, heavy feeling, accompanied by a partial blindness, wild, thrilling sensations, and aberrations of mind. This continued for two weeks, growing each day worse, and satisfied at last that it was the approach of the dreadful hydrophobia, he started for this city, accompanied by his brother, in search of medical attention. But each day the fearful disease made more rapid advances, and yesterday morning he died in all the horrible agonies of raging, foaming delirium.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 5.

So many Members of Congress have returned from their holiday vacation that a quorum in both Houses, to-morrow, is assured. There is a determination expressed, among many, of taking hold at once of the most important business, which is, of course, that relating to the finances and taxation, and of pushing those measures to an early completion, in order that whatever beneficial effect may ensue may be felt in the revival of business in the Spring. There is also another incentive to prompt action on these questions, and that is the desirability, if not the necessity, of having them fully disposed of, and a definite policy established prior to the meeting of the Republican National Convention in May, in order that they may not prove to be embarrassing issues in the next Presidential canvass. The first business in the Senate, to-mororw, will be the Cotton Tax bill, which will come up as unfinished business, with Senator MORTON's motion pending to potspone it, and take up the Anti-contraction bill. It is probable, however, that the cotton tax will be disposed of first. In the House, the first business after the morning hour is Mr. D. H. WASHBURN's report on the condition of the soldier's bounty business, assigned for Jan. 6, as the special order in giving a list of the expenditures of the various investigating committees. On Saturday the expenses of this committee were printed $840; it was written $8 40.

THE RESIGNATION OF GOV. FLANDERS.

The resignation of Gov. FLANDERS, of Louisiana, is because of differences which have develveloped between Gen. HANCOCK and himself relative to the treatment of affairs in that State. The Governor's friends claim that this result has been foreseen by him for some time, and that he decided not to hold an office which he had reluctantly accepted, subject to the caprices of the new commander. Gov. FLANDERS had made charges of corruption to Gen. HANCOCK against the jurors of the right or Algiers bank of the Parish of Orleans, and asked that they be removed. HANCOCK declined, and the Governor then ordered his resignation, which was left in the hands of a friend, to be tendered. He left New-Orleans on the 18th of December for Mobile and the North, and he is probably now with his family in Brooklyn. The advices received here from New-Orleans are not very flattering. HANCOCK's course has resulted in reviving the hopes of the element which SHERIDAN so effectually kept in check, and the Convention—deprived of the sympathy and active efforts of the military commander, and at the same time at the mercy, apparently, of its most extreme men—finds itself embarrassed and powerless to an amazing degree for a sovereign body. Without question the delay to reconstruction predicted by Gen. GRANT as certain to follow SHERIDAN's removal is now being realized.

THE SALE OF THE BAY OF SAMANA.

The arrival in this country of Señor PUJOL, Secretary of the Treasury for the Republic of St. Domingo, and accredited to reopen negotiations for the sale or lease of the peninsula and bays of Samana, revives the interest in that question which was so prominent, about a year ago, on account of the mission of Assistant Secretary SEWARD to that Government. At that time such diverse opinions prevailed among the Dominican authorities as to the desirability of disposing of any of their possessions, that the negotiations failed, and have not since been reopened by this Government. But it seems that after a year's consideration the Dominicans have so far conquered their unwillingness to part with Samana as to induce them to seek us. Señor PUJOL, the representative spoken of, has not yet reached this city, and nothing is known here officially of the object of his mission, or of the character of the propositions which he brings. It is quite likely, however, that the question of purchasing Samana will come up soon enough to prove a competitor to St. Thomas, and it will not be strange if, between these two and some other pieces of property in that locality which may be offered for sale, the United States should, after all, secure a prominent and secure foothold in the West Indies, notwithstanding all the opposition now being manifested.

THE SUSPENSION OF COLLECTOR HOPKINS.

It transpires that there are no charges in the Treasury Department against Internal Revenue Collector HOPKINS, of Savannah, Ga., suspended by the President a few days ago. The charge against him at the White House is perjury in taking the Test Oath. It would seem that Mr. District-Attorney FITCH was a long time in finding this out, as Mr. HOPKINS has been in office nearly two years. Perhaps the fact that Mr. HOPKINS is a member of the Georgia Convention now in session at Atlanta, has more to do with the suspension than the alleged perjury, with its tardy discovery.

THE WHISKY TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee have suspended, for the present, their investigations into the best means of preventing frauds in the manufacture of whisky and the collection of the tax thereon. The Committee failed to convince themselves that any one of the various meters exhibited and tested before them would prove a perfect safeguard, as none of them can provide against the dishonesty of inspectors or other human agencies. The Board of Trade of Cincinnati recently forwarded a memorial on this subject, and it has been duly considered by the Committee. It favors a reduction of the tax to fifty cents per gallon, the abolition of class B of warehouses, the collection of the tax at the distilleries, and a system of stamps for barrels to be engraved as finely as greenbacks and showing the amount of tax paid on the contents of each package, the counterfeiting of which shall be punishable by severe penalties.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 5.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

An item was published last week referring to domestic industry among the Indians. It now appears that although the Indian Department has recommended the plan, the Secretary of the Interior declines to adopt and coöperate in its execution. The parties who have thus been devoted to this object will take no further active measures until the entire plan has been submitted to Congress.

THE GETTYSBURGH ASYLUM.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in response to the resolution of the House of Representatives, directing him to report the reasons why the Supervisors of the school known as the Gettysburgh Asylum of Invalid Soldiers have been exempted from the payment of the special tax duty on a lottery, called by them a gift enterprise, says the law provides that the application and proof should be made to the Collector of the District, whose facilities for a thorough examination of the merits of each application are far greater than those of the Commissioner. If the proof is satisfactory to the Collector, he approves the application in writing and forwards it to the Commissioner. This recommendation is what is chiefly relied on, and when it is received the desired permit is issued, unless some good reason for withholding it is known to exist. On the 29th day of May, 1867, a petition was received by the Commissioner, in which the petitioner asked to be exempted from the payment of the internal revenue tax. Accompanying the petition was the affidavit of a person claiming to be the Secretary of the corporation. They were sent to the Commissioner by JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector of the Second District of Pennsylvania. At the same time he stated that there was a difference of opinion respecting the constitutionality of the act; but as no other objection was suggested by the Collector, and none whatever by any other party, the permit was granted, free from taxation.

CONSERVATIVE ARMY AND NAVY UNION.

The Conservative Army and Navy Union has issued an address to the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late war for the Union, warning them against the alleged designs of the opposite parties, who have issued calls throughout the States and from this city, for a Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

THE SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON.

Senator MORTON, of Indiana, has complied with the request of many prominent Republicans, to write out for publication, as a campaign document, his speech recently delivered before the Soldiers' and Sailors' League.

ART IN WASHINGTON.

Cogswell's Picture of Grant and His Family—Weir's New Picture in the Rotunda—Peale's Washington Before Yorktown to be Given to Gen. Grant.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1868.

Art matters in Washington are usually supposed to refer to the great pictures on the walls of the rotunda of the Capitol, where monotonous and multitudinous figure-painting is the chief feature, or else to BRUMIDI's artistic blending of mythology, history, and science in the eye of the dome, where WASHINGTON looks as if he were just about to join in a promenade of "all hands round" with the Genius of Fame, whose face and figure are said to be a very good likeness of one of the most stylish and fashionable of the *demi monde* of Washington.

But there are other "art matters" here pleasanter to contemplate, if not quite so grand in conception. For several months past Mr. COGSWELL, whose pleasant studio is at No. 486 Twelfth-street, west, has been engaged on a picture of Gen. GRANT and his family, which has recently been completed, and is now open for public reception at the artist's rooms, where it has been visited by many hundreds of the personal friends of the family and the public generally. The conception is an outdoor scene, with figures partly seated and partly standing, with a landscape back-ground. Gen. GRANT, Mrs. GRANT and their four children, FREDERICK, ULYSSES, NELLIE and JESSE are all present. Gen. GRANT occupies a life-size standing position on the left of the group (the right of the picture) and is represented in an easy, natural position, with his left hand partly in his pocket and the right resting on the back of a rustic seat on which Mrs. GRANT is seated. His left foot is thrown forward, the weight of his body resting on his right. Those familiar with Gen. GRANT's attitudes will at once pronounce this position characteristic. Any one else would appear awkward in it, but he appears easy, even graceful. The likeness of Gen. GRANT is good, better than any I have yet seen on canvas, the artist having succeeded unusually well in portraying that immobility of expression which is the distinguishing characteristic of Gen. GRANT's face. Some artists make the mistake of fixing this expression as one of sternness and fail to depict the firmness of the lower jaw, the calmness of his bluish gray eyes, give that immobile cast to his features, which so strongly marks the man, and which, combined with the reticence of his lips, and which is not at all stern, but simply firm.

Mrs. GRANT is seated on the right of the General, on a rustic bench, in an attitude presenting about a three-quarters view of her face. Her dress is of wine-colored silk, cut square at the neck, with open sleeves. Her right arm is thrown partially to one side, and she holds in her hand a closed fan. The position of the arm, with the direction of the face, which is turned to the left, seems to indicate that she is calling the attention of the General to little JESSE, who stands in the foreground on the right with his croquet-mallet, and is just about to make his last stroke. The right arm lays at rest in her lap, holding her handkerchief. This graceful *pose* of the arm and the body, and the turn of the face, give the whole figure an animated and pleasing expression, while yet the features of the face remain in repose, their expression being heightened only by the quiet interest which she seems to feel in the play of her son. Mrs. GRANT's most intimate friends are well pleased with her likeness, and declare that the artist has succeeded in portraying her best expression, which is most pleasing when her features are in repose.

The boy ULYSSES, the second son, is seated on the bench beside his mother, looking to the right, either at JESSE, or, perhaps over his head, at some object which may be imagined to be at the other end of the croquet-grounds. His face presents about a three-quarters view, and his classical features and intellectual expression are well given. What might, perhaps, be stiffness in his position is gracefully relieved by the amplitude of his mother's dress, which, in the flow of the skirts, just conceals the lower part of his limbs.

The little boy, JESSE, in Highland costume, stands in the right foreground, and seems to have just looked up from his mallet, with which he is about to drive his ball to the home-stake in the distance. His face presents a three-quarters view, and the expression is so earnest and his position so natural that you expect to see him strike as you look at him. His little friends say the picture is an excellent likeness of him.

Just behind the bench on which Mrs. GRANT is seated are the eldest son, FREDERICK, in his cadet uniform, and the only daughter, Miss NELLIE, whom FREDERICK has just assisted to her pony and is now in the act of giving her the reins. This position, representing him in motion, adds to the animation of the picture and helps to relieve the repose of the other figures. The motion gives his body a slight inclination forward, the right foot being extended, the reins in his right hand and the left just dropping to his side. His face presents a profile view, and his figure is rather less than life-size.

NELLIE is complacently seated on her pony, looking right out of the picture with a pleasant expression, and with her straw hat and brown loose hair looks very sweet and innocent.

The background is a pleasant landscape, the preponderance of green being happily relieved by the strong coloring of Mrs. GRANT's dress in the immediate foreground, which has the effect of harmonizing the color of the entire picture. A large number of people have visited it, and the almost unanimous commentary on it is that it is a very pleasing and satisfactory picture. I know it is so regarded by the most intimate friends of the family. It will be shortly taken to Gen. GRANT's house, where it will adorn one of his parlors. It is to be hoped that the picture may be engraved by a first-class artist, so that people may possess copies of it. It would certainly be widely sold.

WEIR's new picture of the Genius of Liberty, triumphant over the hosts of rebellion, which is the idea rather than the name of the subject, is attracting much attention in the rotunda of the Capitol, where it has been placed over the eastern entrance. It is a spirited subject, and has received vigorous treatment at the hands of the artist. Congress will probably be asked to buy it, but it will probably plead poverty.

PEALE's picture of "Washington Before Yorktown," which has so long adorned the eastern staircase of the Senate wing of the Capitol until everybody supposed it belonged to the nation, has, I learn, been purchased from the artist's heirs by some philanthrophic gentlemen, and will be presented to Gen. GRANT. What he will do with it remains to be seen, as he certainly can't get it into his house. Perhaps he will let it remain where it is, in the absence of any gallery of art in this City.

CYMON.

Dr. Sims' Donation to the Poor in South Carolina.

From the Lancaster (S. C.) Ledger.

Our readers will remember the liberal donation of $1,000 in gold, made by Dr. J. MARION SIMS, a resident of Paris during the last Summer, for the relief of the destitute of this, his native district. The Commissioners of the Poor, we learn, into whose hands the funds were placed by the Committee of gentlemen appointed by the Governor for its disbursement, have purchased a tract of land with a small portion of the fund, containing about 100 acres, four miles east of the village, for the purpose of establishing a permanent home for the helpless and infirm. Contracts have already been let for the erection of suitable and comfortable buildings; and the plans, as minutely narrated to us, are plausible and, in our judgment, promising the successful completion of the undertaking. The institution, we understand, will be designated "Sims' Home," and will be under the care of a competent and humane superintendent.

NICARAGUA.

The Volcanic Eruption Near the City of Leon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Jan. 5.

The following letter has been received by the Secretary of State from Hon. A. B. DICKERSON, United States Minister to Nicaragua, dated Leon, Dec. 4, 1867:

SIR: On the 14th of November last a new volcano broke out in Nicaragua, about eight leagues to the east of the City of Leon, on a crowded line of volcanoes running through the State parallel to the Pacific coast.

It commenced about one o'clock in the morning with a succession of explosions, which were distinctly felt and heard at Leon. These explosions opened a fissure through the earth crust about half a mile in length, running from the old fissure in a southwest direction, about midway between the extinct volcanoes of Las Pilas and Orota, which are two of the numerous cones studding the ancient fissures.

Before daylight on the morning of the 14th fire was seen issuing from the new volcano in various places. The explosions continued irregularly during the whole time that the volcano was in a state of eruption, sometimes in rapid succession, and at other times at intervals of half an hour. Low, rumbling sounds were heard almost incessantly. In the course of a few days two craters were opened on the new fissure, about a thousand feet apart, the one at the southwestern extremity discharging perpendicularly, and the other shooting out toward the northeast at an angle of forty-five degrees. The flames from these two craters slowly increased in size and height, while jets of flame and slighter discharges were emitted from two or three other side fissures.

On the morning of Nov. 22 I went to the new volcano for the purpose of observing it more closely, though I had seen and heard it every day and night from Leon. The best view I obtained of it on that occasion was just before daylight from a mountain summit, about one mile to the northeast of the fissures and at right angles with it. The main crater at the right was actively at work throwing out flames and half-melted cinders through a circular orifice about sixty feet in diameter, which was constantly filled to its utmost capacity with the ascending masses. A regular cone, built up entirely by the falling cinders to the height of about 200 feet, had already formed around the crater.

The rim of the cone was white with heat, and the outside was red hot for half way down, while the remainder of its background work was glittering with innumerable glowing sparks. It was puffing quite regularly about once a second with a strong, constant blast, which kept up a column of flame, filled with flying cinders, to the height of about 500 feet above the mouth of the orifice. Irregular explosions occurred at intervals, varying from ten to thirty minutes, increasing the force and volume of the discharges, and sending them far up into the rolling clouds above. The cinders went up in half-fused blazing masses, from one to three feet in diameter, and came down upon the cone hardened, striking with a clinking, metalic sound. After daylight the red appearance of the cone changed to bluish black. The left-hand crater was shooting out oblique discharges of flame and cinders of a similar character at an angle of forty-five degrees from the other, and evidently communicated with it about a thousand feet below the surface, the two craters being that distance apart and both discharging simultaneously. This half-horizontal crater was about twenty feet in diameter.

On the afternoon of the 27th, after a series of explosions which seemed to shake the earth to its centre, the volcano commenced discharging vast quantities of black sand and heavier rocks. The column of flame at night was considerably increased in height, and bright meteor-like spots were seen ascending in the flames to the height of not less than 3,000 feet. These were large spherical stones four and five feet in diameter. The next morning the streets and house-tops were covered with fine black sand from the volcano, and a vast luminous cloud of raining sand overspread the whole surrounding country. The rain of sand continued until the morning of the 30th, when the volcano died away, apparently exhausted by its accumulated eruptions. The sand now covers the whole surrounding country from the volcano to the Pacific, a distance of more than fifty miles from it. At Leon it is from an eighth to a quarter of an inch in depth. As we approach the volcano it gradually grows deeper and coarser. For a mile around the crater it lies in particles from three-eighths to half an inch in diameter and about a foot in depth. Still nearer to the cone the sand increases to several feet in depth, and the particles gradually increase in size until they become small broken rocks. Around the base of the cone round heavy rocks from four to five feet in diameter lie thickly scattered, but much the larger portion of them has broken into fragments. The cone itself is 200 feet in height, with a crater in the top 200 feet in diameter and about the same number in depth. The inside of the crater, as well as the outside is covered with hard broken rocks generally less than a foot in diameter. A long ridge of black scoria leads out from the branch crater in a northeasterly direction. The slaggy lava-like scoria which first issued from the main crater is now principally covered up by the hard plutonic rocks which came out from the profounder depths with the last discharges. The forest for leagues around is scarred and maimed by the sharp-cutting storms of sand, and near the volcano the trees lie cut into numerous fragments, half buried under the sand and rocks. The volcano was an active and interesting sight for 16 days, and now in its repose affords an ample and instructive field for the geologist. Indeed, no country in the world presents a more interesting study than the plain of Leon. Twenty volcanic cones are seen rising from it at a single view. Its soil is unequaled in fertility, as finely pulverized and as evenly distributed as that of the Valley of the Nile or the Mississippi; not, however, by water, but by fire! It has literally rained down from the volcanos, richly freighted with fertilizing materials.

HUMBOLDT regretted before his death that men of science had not more fully investigated this remarkable region of country, and it is sincerely to be hoped that it may not much longer remain neglected by them.

The recent fall of sand has been followed by a shower of rain, and though but a few days have since elapsed, corn, cotton and grass have grown more rapidly under its fertilizing influence than I have ever seen plants grow before. Some weeds and plants it kills; others it starts forth with renewed life and vigor.

I send herewith a specimen of the sand gatherrd at Leon before the rain, hoping that it may be analyzed.

It may be proper in this connection to call attention to the recent destructive storms, earthquakes and eruptions which occurred in and around the island of St. Thomas during the same period of time which I have been describing, and which undoubtedly sprang from the same general cause, as those earthquakes were distinctly felt at Leon.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Failure of the Crops Last Season—Conditions of Contracts and Division of Profits the Present Year—Circular from Gen. Scott.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 1, 1868.
[Circular Letter.]

As the representative of the Government in behalf of the interests of the freed people, I deem it not inappropriate for me at the commencement of another planting season to make a few comments upon the results of the past year's labors, and offer a few suggestions as to the nature of contracts for the coming year.

It is with feelings of regret that I review the disastrous failure of the rice and long staple cotton crops in the vicinity of the coast. Up to the 1st of last July the prospect of a remunerative return for the labor and capital invested was flattering, but owing to unavoidable and unforseen causes, beyond the control of human power, the end of the year finds both the planter and laborer, upon the coast country, in an embarrassed and suffering condition. I should not be justified in dwelling further upon this topic so well understood by all parties interested; suffice it for me to say that the general failure of the rice and long staple cotton crops cannot be attributed to want of care and expense on the part of the planter, or lack of labor and attention from the freed people.

In some districts in the central and upper portions of the State very fair crops of short staple cotton and corn have been harvested; but, owing to the depressed condition of the cotton market, the planter finds that the proceeds of the sale of that staple will not reimburse him for the cost of production. The general testimony from these sections is, that the freed people have worked faithfully and well; some say "never better;" this may be partially accounted for by the fact that the small planters or farmers of the interior are accustomed to labor themselves, and by giving their entire personal attention to their planting interests, they have thereby encouraged the freed people to emulate the example thus set them. I have, however been informed that owing to the scarcity of provisions at the commencement of the past planting season, many freed people were compelled to enter into contracts which were either not liberal in their nature, or did not provide sufficiently remunerative wages, consequently they find themselves at the end of the year penniless or in debt, and feel dissatisfied and aggrieved; without confidence in their employers and indisposed to contract for another year. No State in the Union is more blest with a diversity of climate and natural production than South Carolina; the staple crops of the more temperate regions which are there found so profitable to the farmer, are equally adapted to this latitude, and the same industry and care exerted here will be attended by equal success. No valid reason exists to prevent this State from being entirely self-supporting; more importance should be attached to the general farming interests of the country; at least two-thirds of the tillable land should be devoted to the production of provision crops; the cultivation of cotton should, in my opinion, be made secondary to that of cereals, as an increased production of the latter would place all classes of the community beyond the reach of that pressing want which now threatens starvation, unless again relieved by the donations of the charitable.

It certainly must be apparent to every practical man that free colored labor can never be a success in this State unless liberal and fair contracts are entered into and observed; the freed people cannot much longer be hoodwinked and imposed upon; they are rapidly learning the worth of money, and all persons who have in any manner overreached them may depend upon it that eventually they will find that they cannot procure labor to till their plantations; while planters who have, by a just and generous course of treatment, obtained the confidence of their laborers, have thus secured themselves sufficient means to carry out their plans for the coming year. It may not be improper for me in this connection, to counsel the freed people to avoid contracting the coming year with those planters who have persistently wronged and defrauded them; taking care and seeking proper advice that they may not confound dishonest men with those high-minded planters who, owing to the unfavorable season, have been unable to meet their engagements, but in whose integrity all can implicitly rely.

As to the terms of contracts for the coming year, I am obliged to express my unqualified approval of the system of paying wages in money, for such periods as may be agreed upon, giving preference to payments at the end of the year as the plan best calculated to insure the laborer a portion of his pay at the termination of his contract, and it also gives the planter opportunity to at once discharge an idle or disaffected employe upon payment of wages due to date of discharge. It will also tend to produce a more uniform rate of wages throughout the country, and thus avoid the breach of contracts frequently made on various pretexts for the purpose of hiring to another planter, who may temporarily give an increased stipend.

I would not be understood, as advising any combination on the part of the planters to reduce or keep down wages, neither would I countenance a like combination by freed people to secure wages that planters cannot afford to pay; but it would be for the interest of all parties to fix upon some approximate amount within the power of the planters to pay, with reasonable profits to themselves, and not beneath the limits of a sufficient support for a free loboring man and his family. It is not within my province to fix this desirable rate, but I may express the opinion that the contracts made during the past year upon the sea islands and upon the coast, were more liberal in their general character, and amount of wages paid, than those of the upper country.

Whenever from lack of means the contract system based upon shares of the crop, has to be adopted, the apportionment of the gross proceeds should be made as follows: To the land one-third, to the laborer one-third; the capital consisting of work, animals, and their feed, implements and fertilizers, one-third; the interest of the laborer to terminate upon the completion of the gathering and marketing of the crop. It is more than probable that the majority of planters will be obliged from want of funds to adopt the latter system, or some other approaching it in its nature, but differing in its details; but no contract less remunerative than the one-third suggested for the laborer, should in my opinion be tendered or received.

It is furthermore desirable that planters make arrangements with physicians to attend the sick upon the plantations at a reasonable rate per visit or family; a clause to the effect that the laborer should pay *pro rata* for such medical service might be inserted in such contracts. I cannot too strongly recommend briefness and simplicity of form in all contracts without regard to their nature or terms. Many contracts have been submitted to me, the terms of which were simply absurd, such as the imposition of fines or stoppages for impertinence, for failure to comply with certain plantation regulations, &c., &c., all of which are inconsistent with the laborers' status as a freeman and an accountable being. Such clauses in contracts will be a continued source of annoyance and vexation to both employer and employe, and should be omitted in all future contracts. If a laborer absents himself from his allotted task, he should be charged for the time so lost, at the rate which he would have received if he had worked; all addition of extra fines for lost time is improper, and should never be proposed in a community where the free labor system is expected to succeed.

Time will not permit me to further discuss this question, but it must be apparent to all practical men that the planters in this State must in the future look mainly to the colored race for the greater part of their laborers. It should therefore be the earnest endeavor of all good citizens to fix the colored people in permanent locations, to assist them in providing schools for the education of their children, in supporting intelligent, religious instruction among them, and by precept and example to foster the virtue of continence and sobriety; teach them respect for the marriage relation and the laws of the country, and in fact by a systematic course of fair treatment to win their confidence and respect, and thus make them valuable citizens in a community in which, although natives, they have acquired new rights. R. K. SCOTT,

Brevet Major-General, Assistant Commissioner.

Official: H. NEIDE, Brevet Major U. S. A. and A. A. A. G.

The Tariff in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick.

From the Toronto Globe, Jan. 3.

The tariff continues to be the object of discussion in the Maritime Provinces. The anti-Union papers write in the most extravagant strain, while the Union papers adopt an apologetic tone, which indicates a feeling that they have the unpopular side of the question. And we have no doubt that, making all reasonable allowance for the exaggerations of the anti-Unionists, there is a good deal of popular feeling against the tariff, both in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick. The following is a copy of a petition being signed in Halifax.

To His Excellency, the Right Honorable Lord Monck, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, &c., &c., and to the Honorable, the Executive Council thereof.

The undersigned merchants and other inhabitants of the city of Halifax, Province of Nova Scotia, beg most respectfully to represent to your Excellency that at the present moment very great distress exists among fishermen and many other classes in this Province, owing to the partial failure in certain localities, and a total failure of both the fisheries and crops in some districts. To such an alarming extent does this distress prevail that your memorialists are now contributing funds to ward off actual starvation in some of the settlements on the shore. Under this unfortunate state of affairs your memorialists view with much concern the enactment of a tariff imposing a duty on corn, corn meal and rye flour, all articles of general consumption among the people referred to as suffering from absolute want, and your memorialists would urge upon your Excellency the propriety of immediately admitting the articles of corn, corn meal and rye flour into the province of Nova Scotia duty free, in consideration of the facts above stated.

The Town Treasurer of Spencer, Mass.

From the Worcester Spy, Jan. 4.

T. R. WHITTEMORE, the Town Treasurer of Spencer, who recently left town, taking with him $19,000 of the town funds, has not yet been heard from. His bondsmen, Messrs. ISAAC PROUTY and ERASTUS JONES, are amply able to make good the loss to the town. It has been ascertained that he recently bought Government bonds at Leicester and other banks, not buying in very large quantities at any one place, for fear of suspicion. The defaulter leaves his wife and child entirely destitute. On the last morning on which his wife saw him he gave her $35 with which to make some purchases, but she, not needing so much, returned all but $5 to him. Mr. WHITTEMORE has hitherto been well esteemed, and his family relations have been of a harmonious character.

Suit for a Million Dollars' Worth of Property in Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 3.

The records of proceedings at law, of Tuesday last, contained the notice of a suit commenced which involves the title to property in and near this city, valued variously at from eight hundred thousand to upward of a million of dollars. Almost the entire estate of the late CARL GOTTFRIED UHLICH has been brought into litigation by his eldest son, HENRY. The property is as follows: East half of northeast quarter of section 28, T. 39 N. R. 14 east; east half of northeast quarter of section 29, T. 38, N. R. 14 east; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, in Wheeler's sub-division of block 83, school section addition, lot 8, block 3, old town; east quarter of lot 4, and east quarter of lot 7, block 42, old town; west half of lot 12, block 33, Ogden's addition; west half of east half of lot 8, block 81, school section addition; lot 1, block 17, old town of Portland, (Blue Island;) west half of east half of northeast quarter of section 32, T. 39, N. R. 14 east; also a piece of land in Blue Island.

The parties to the suit are, as has been stated, HENRY UHLICH, complaining, and JOHN H. MUHLKE, ERNST and AUGUST UHLICH (the two last-named being brothers of the complainant) are defendants. In the bill it is alleged that the property of the deceased has been, by the fraud of MUHLKE, diverted from its natural channel to enrich him. The complainant says of his father, that for twelve years prior to his death, which occurred on the 19th day of November last, he was of weak intellect, incompetent to transact the business of his large estate; that he was oppressed by hallucinations, exhibiting constantly an unnatural aversion toward strangers; a great fear that his financial ruin was about to result; a morbid sensibility upon the subject of the day of judgment. That, impressed by this morbid condition, he had hired the complainant at $1 50 a day to superintend his business, and, in 1860, he had, in the insane idea that he was being impoverished, refused to pay to exceed $1 per day. The agency of the son coming thus to a conclusion, he says that MUHLKE became the adviser and agent of his father, which was followed by the isolation of the old man, and, as is charged, the subsequent conveyance of the bulk of the property to his agent, as the result of fraud, as is alleged, in working upon his weakened mind. The object of the bill is to search into the conveyances made by UHLICH, who died intestate, although he had made frequent wills which had been as frequently revoked and destroyed. The search it is sought to follow by a decree for partition among the heirs, and meantime an injunction has issued to restrain any sale or incumbrance of the estate. In this connection it is well to remark that the complainant in this case was yesterday appointed in the County Court, administrator of his late father's estate, or of so much of it as has not been conveyed away, under a bond of $8,000.

Narrow Escape from Death—A Man Falls from a Railroad Train.

From the Elmira Advertiser, Jan 4.

On Monday evening E. LEHMAN, clothing merchant of this city, started on the 8:48 Lightning Express East, for Susquehanna on business. He entered the smoking-car and remained there until the train had reached a point a short distance this side of Chemung. He got up and was passing out to secure a seat in a passenger coach. When he had reached the platform, which was a little slippery, there was a sudden lurch of the train. He reached out to save himself, and the next moment was hurled from the train, which was running at the rate of twenty-five or thirty miles an hour. That was the last he knew. At last he gained partial consciousness, and became aware that he was lying by the side of the track, but without power to help himself or to move a limb. He grew colder and colder, exposed to the crisp night air, and it seemed as if he would be chilled to death ere help could reach him. He had about concluded that he must give up all hope, when, fortunately, a trackman, on his night rounds, came along with a lantern, and while carefully examining the rails, discerned what seemed to him a dead human body beside the track. He stooped over and saw that he was still breathing. He took him up and carried him to the station near by, and stimulants were at once administered and the body rubbed before a warm fire. Considerably revived, LEHMAN told his name, and where he lived, and was able to be put on the westward way train, which reached the station soon after he had been carried in. He can only ascribe his safety to the fact that, as he was whirled from the train, he struck upon a pile of cinders or coal ashes. As it was, his body was greatly bruised, his head was cut about the forehead, and shows a deep gash on the top, where he may have been flung against a tie; his left knee was considerably contused and an ankle dislocated; his clothes were nearly torn from his body. Of course, as there was no one aboard who had taken particular notice of him, his absence was not remarked, and no one had observed him while on the platform.

Departure of Gen. Pope from Atlanta.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Opinion, Jan. 2.

Major-Gen. POPE and family left Atlanta this morning, taking a special car on the State train. Capt. CHARLES ILLSLEY, Major WM. MCKEE DUNN and Assistant-Surgeon J. B. DEHAUN accompany the General as Aids. It is arranged that Surgeon DEHAUN is to leave the party at Cincinnati and return to his duties at this post. The occasion was rather a sad one than otherwise. All the officers of the post were present in full uniform. As the General approached and entered his car, the magnificent band of the post greeted him with:

"Hail to the chief who in triumph advances,"

and as the train moved slowly away "Hail Columbia" rung out on the still air in tones that soothed the sadness of the parting hour.

The hour of departure was so early that but very few citizens were present.

Gen. SIBLEY is the officer left in command.

Arrival of Jefferson Davis at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Jan. 1.

Last evening there was considerable excitement on the levee opposite Jackson-square, in regard to the expected arrival of Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS. At 6 o'clock there was a gathering of people on the levee, waiting for the arrival of the *Cuba*, on which Mr. DAVIS was a passenger, but the ship was delayed somewhat beyond the expected time, and many who were anxious to greet our distinguished visitor were driven away by the keen, cold, raw air which swept over the wharf. Nevertheless, some two or three hundred people waited for the arrival of the ship, and, when Mr. DAVIS came on shore, greeted him with hearty and continuous cheers. Mr. DAVIS, accompanied by Mrs. DAVIS and another lady, entered a carriage and was quickly driven off to the St. Charles Hotel. The reception given to him was very cordial, though the extreme inclemency of the weather made it much less enthusiastic than would have been the case under other circumstances.

Serious Accident at Canandaigua—Fall of a Floor.

The *Ontario Repository* states that on the afternoon of the 1st inst., while a large number of persons, mostly women and children, were assembled together in one of the rooms of the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua, distributing the prizes of the late fair, the floor suddenly gave way, probably owing to the great weight upon it, precipitating a number of the women and children to the basement beneath. The greatest confusion for a few minutes prevailed; men, women and children running hither and thither, screaming fire, murder, &c. Soon quiet was restored, and those buried in the ruins were rescued. We regret to learn that a number were quite seriously injured, among whom are the Mother Superior, Miss ELIZA J. OWENS and others. Father MCKENNA had just left the room, thus narrowly escaping the danger.

A Call Upon Virginia's Orators.

The Richmond *Inquirer & Examiner* urges "the effective and skilled public speakers" of Virginia to take the stump. It says:

"We have reasons for stating that a host of advocates of negro supremacy will soon take the stump in Virginia, and although these emissaries will most of them employ the weapon which Samson made famous in his war with the Philistines, yet it will be necessary that our speakers should everywhere confront and demolish them. The cardinal error of 1867 was the contempt and scorn with which our able and eloquent speakers treated these braying donkeys. A few days ago one of the most gifted and accomplished lawyers and public speakers in Virginia threw aside all foolish and ill-timed notions of "dignity" and all that sort of nonsense, and when a negro emissary of the Radicals invaded his county, he met him on the stump and ground him to powder so effectually that his negro hearers even quailed with terror at the fate of the unhappy emissary and his debased white backers.

We refer to Hon. B. B. DOUGLAS, of King William, (who is without a superior in intellect in Virginia,) who, the other day, we learn, in a powerful speech which aroused the enthusiasm of the whites to the highest pitch, demolished an itinerent Radical orator. We urge upon our speakers everywhere to follow the example, and to adorn their belts with the scalp of every Radical hireling, white, black and tan, who ventures to make a speech in the interest of Hayti and Dahomey."

Death of Hon. Samuel Works.

Hon. SAMUEL WORKS died at his residence in Lockport on the morning of the 2d inst., at the advanced age of 87 years. He was a native of New Hampshire, and when a young man removed to Rochester, engaged in manufacturing business, and became prominent as a politician. In 1831 he removed to Lockport, which then contained only about 3,000 inhabitants, and continued to reside there until his death. The Lockport *Journal* gives some incidents of his personal career:

In 1836 he was elected State Senator from the then Eighth Senatorial District, which comprised the Counties of Niagara, Monroe, Allegheny, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Livingston and Steuben. He was elected for four years, was reëlected in 1840, and therefore served the public in that capacity eight years. Possessed of much practical knowledge, sound judgment and almost unerring sagacity, he was a wise and able legislator and noted for untiring industry. His thought, and best efforts were largely devoted to works of internal improvement, and the one nearest his heart, which, of all others, received his constant, untiring and powerful support, was the Erie Canal. From its commencement this great work had no more ardent friend or more earnest and efficient supporter, aside from its projectors, than SAMUEL WORKS. In the year 1850, Mr. WORKS, from his ardent devotion to the canal interest, was induced to accept the position of Superintendent of this section. So solicitous was he that nothing should be left undone to keep his section in the best possible condition, and in view of his own advanced years, being about 70 years of age, he looked around for the most efficient, competent and reliable assistance, he engaged CHESTER F. SHELLY to give his entire time to the canal with himself, paying for his services out of his own pocket. "I can trust SHELLY," we have heard him say, "with uncounted gold." We allude to this reminiscence to illustrate the unselfishness of Mr. WORKS as a public officer, and his entire devotion to the interest of the State.

Memorial of the Fall River Mule Spinners.

The agent of each of the manufactories in Fall River, Mass., has received a copy of the following circular:

SIR: We, the operative mule spinners in your employ, would respectfully solicit you to reconsider the late decision with regard to the reduction of 12 per cent. from our earnings, and modify the same to a more reasonable scale. Our reasons for making the above request are: The common necessaries of life are fully as high now as they were two years ago; rents have advanced 20 to 30 per cent. during the above period, and men have to pay, on an average, $20 per month for board. Had provisions and rents come down in proportion to the prices of clothing, we, the employed, would cheerfully acquiesce in the reduction as now offered. In our opinion, a reduction of wages is not the best method of improving trade, nor is it beneficial either to the employer or the employed. We submit the above to your serious consideration, hoping that you will give us an answer to the same on or before Monday, Jan. 13, 1868, and you will much oblige yours,

The MULE SPINNERS in your employ.

SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION ROOMS,
FALL RIVER, Dec. 30, 1867.

THE CANAAN CHILD-MURDER.—Evidence is accumulating against JOSEPHINE and JOSEPH BROWN, recently under arrest in this city, and afterward taken to the jail in Hudson, N. Y., on the charge of murdering their adopted child to obtain an insurance of $5,000 in the Travelers' Insurance Company. District-Attorney WELCH, of Hudson County, recently visited Canaan in search of further evidence against JOSEPH BROWN, the child-murderer and incendiary. On Thursday, while exploring among the ruins in the cellar, an axe was found, wrapped in one of BROWN's old vests and covered with blood and hair. The hair was the same color as that of the murdered girl, and the discovery adds another link in the chain of evidence, which seems already strong and complete.—*Hartford (Conn.) Press, Jan. 4.*

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—On Friday evening last the officers elect of Rose Hill Division, No. 14, S. of T., were duly installed, Mr. BELL, of Friendship Division, acting as Grand Conductor. The following are the names of the officers: JOHN A. THOMPSON, W. P.; WILLIAM MCMURRAY, W. A.; VEUKER ROSS, R. S.; CONSTANT COTTA, A. R. S.; HUGH YOUNG, F. S.; JOHN L. KNOX, T.; J. D. HULL, Chaplain; D. WATSON, Conductor; BENJAMIN PEET, A. C.; J. A. MAGEE, I. S.; WILLIAM WHIMER, O. S.; SUSAN MCLANE, L. G.; ELLA LEWIS, L. S.; CLARA LEE, First L. O.; ELLA CHALMERS, Second L. O.; AUGUSTA MILLER, Third L. O. This organization is in a flourishing condition, numbering 100 male members and as many lady visitors, all young persons, who are actively engaged in behalf of the cause.

Extraordinary Improvements in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE VERMONT SPRING WATER, remarkable for the cure of cancer, scrofula, dyspepsia, kidney diseases, &c., is sold by druggists in bottles bearing the address, "SAXE & Co., Vermont Spring, Sheldon, Vt." Wholesale depot, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.—*Adv.*

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Be Sure and Call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrappers. All others are base imitations.

The Laundry.
COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, **to facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER.
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Hull's Family Soap.
Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. O. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Cold Feet Radically Cured Without doctor, medicine, insoles, mechanical appliance, or further expense. An invaluable discovery. Bad circulation, the inevitable destroyer of health, easily remedied. Offered to the public at the earnest solicitation of hundreds cured. Send 25 cents, to pay the expense of advertising, and the information will be sent by return mail. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Its Good Effects are Permanent.—In this it differs from all hair-dyes. By its use luxuriant growth is guaranteed, natural color and gloss are restored. One trial will cause you to say this of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (new style) HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING, (in one bottle.) Every druggist sells it. Price $1.

Wanted, Information in regard to the life and character of Gen. CHARLES VAN WYCK, from his boyhood to the present hour, socially, morally and politically, in the service of the country as well as in private life, by one who wishes to publish his biography. Address PUBLISHER, *Herald* Office, New-York.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain. White satin and linen gaiters and slippers. Arctic overshoes and India rubbers, at MILLER & CO.'s, No. 3 Union-square.

A Disgusting Smell Cured.—Test. Wolcott's Annihilator, free, at No. 170 Chatham-square and No. 796 3d-av., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

MARRIED.

TAYLOR—BROWER.—At the Tabernacle, Jersey City, on Monday, Dec. 30, by Rev. Lyman Abbott, THEODORE E. TAYLOR, of this City, to MARY B. BROWER, daughter of the late John V. Brower, of Jersey City.

DIED.

FRANCIS.—Mrs. MARIA ELIZA FRANCIS, relict of the late Dr. John W. Francis, LL. D., of this City, died at Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1868, after an illness of brief duration.

A noble woman, who lived to make others happy from the dawn to the close of her life; who did not know a selfish feeling. Her benevolence was a proverb; the delight she felt in making others happy her characteristic. She often would say, "She felt it was a day lost if she had not given comfort to some person." A deep and untiring devotedness as a daughter, sister, wife and mother, was her life record. Her friendships were warm, unselfish and lasting. Her excellence was acknowledged by every community in which she lived.

Duty was her *history;* on this altar she made sacrifices innumerable and costly. The attractions of the world were of no value to her, except as offering an arena in which to contribute to the enjoyment of those whom she loved.

She was eyes to the blind, and feet was she to the lame; when the ear heard her, then it blessed her; and when the eye saw her, it gave witness to her.

During the dreadful epidemics which had prevailed in this City, she was so indefatigable in administering food, medicine and advice to the poor who crowded her door, and those who solicited her in the street, that an eminent physician declared that she had saved as many lives as he had.

Withal, she possessed a vigorous and brilliant mind, great powers of discrimination, and from time to time she gave forth flashes of wit which will long be remembered and repeated.

Great and good in life; lovely and peaceful in death; she bade her home circle a happy New-Year, hoped they would enjoy many such on earth, and with a sweet smile lighting up her countenance she passed from time to eternity, having finished her course in triumph and kept the Faith.

ANTHONY.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 4, after a short illness, LYDIA, only daughter of Jacob and Harriet P. Anthony, aged 7 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Tuesday morning, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BLEEKMAN.—On Sunday, Jan. 5, of measles, GRACE HENDERSON, only daughter of Henry L. and Jane E. Bleekman, aged 2 years, 8 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 631 Hudson-st. The members of Evangelist Lodge No. 600, F. A. M., are cordially invited.

☞ Saugerties, Ulster County, papers please copy.

CLIFT.—At Savannah, Ga., on Monday, Dec. 30, JULIA M., wife of Joseph W. Clift, M. D., and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Joseph D. Marshall, of Brooklyn.

CORT.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 4, MARY ETTA, daughter of William E. and Charlotte A. Cort, aged 1 year and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Jan. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 304 West 30th-st.

KNOWLTON.—On Friday, Nov. 1, at Washington, N. J., CHOLE M. KNOWLTON, the widow of John Knowlton, in the 63d year of her age.

The remains were interred at Jamesburgh, N. J.

LASAK.—SARAH W., wife of Edgar F. Lasak, and daughter of the late James V. Seaman.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 57 East 4th-st.

LEDYARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 4, CLARISSA L., widow of John Ledyard, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 241 Henry-st., on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MARVIN.—At Davenport Centre, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 30, JAMES H. MARVIN, of the late firm of Carpenter, Marvin & Co., of this City.

NEGBAUR.—Of apoplexy, on Sunday, Jan. 5, LOUIS NEGBAUR, aged 51 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 185 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M.

O'CONNOR.—In France, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, JOHN F. O'CONNOR.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 345 West 28th-st., on Wednesday morning, 8th inst., at 9½ o'clock. A solemn Requiem High Mass for the repose of his soul will be celebrated at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., at 10 o'clock, whence his remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

POTTER.—Departed this life suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 4, JAMES POTTER, native of the Parish of Ardee, County Louth, Ireland.

For further particulars see Tuesday's papers.

RAYMOND.—On Wednesday, Jan. 1, of apoplexy, at the residence of Dr. G. M. Millspaugh, Walden, Orange County, N. Y., Col. FITCH RAYMOND.

SMITH.—On Friday morning, Jan. 3, SARAH A. SMITH.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 78 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

WEBBER.—On Saturday, Jan. 4, FREDERICK H., youngest child of John and Martha A. Webber, aged 13 months.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his grandfather, Morris J. Earl, No. 164 West 38th-st., on Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

WHITE.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 5, MARGARET B., wife of James L. White, and daughter of William Whitlock, Jr.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOOD.—At Palatka, Fla., on Sunday night, Dec. 29, W. H. WOOD, of New-York City, in the 39th year of his age.

☞ At a meeting of officers of the Fifth Army Corps, held in this City, resolutions were adopted relative to the death of Brevet Major-Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN, U. S. A. They will be left for a few days at Gen. Butterfield's office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 25, for the signatures of the officers late of the Fifth Corps.

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Late A. A. G. Fifth Army Corps, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STORY FULL OF ADVENTURE,
ENTITLED THE
ROYAL OUTLAW!
BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.,
NOW READY IN THE
NEW-YORK LEDGER.

HERE IS MR. COBB'S OWN OPINION OF THE STORY:

"I have been interested in the 'Royal Outlaw' myself. I think it a good story, and am sure your readers will think the same. It is full of adventure, and yet of a tone pure and elevating, and fit for a minister to read who wants recreation and entertainment."

ONE PENNY!
THE PEOPLE'S PAPER,
THE
MORNING GLOBE.
SECOND NUMBER
READY THIS MORNING.
PUBLISHED AT NO. 229 BROADWAY.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, respectfully informs his patients and the public that he will be (professionally) at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 7, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and every TUESDAY thereafter.

GIRLHOOD IN THE UNITED STATES.
An Interesting Lecture,
BY REV. C. M. BUTLER, D. D.,
IN THE
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
(corner Madison-av. and 42d-st.,)
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents, at Nos. 770, 633 and 389 Broadway.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—Old copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

DIAMOND FINGER-RINGS
Of all descriptions, high-priced, medium and low-priced, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:
THE INNER LIFE OF THE
VERY REV. FATHER LACORDAIRE, O. S. D.
Translated from the French of Rev. Father Cocharne, $3

"This deeply interesting work is a full and thoughtful study of the life and character of the great Dominican of the nineteenth century. Those who wish to appreciate fully the strange phenomenon of the existence in modern France of a monk whose whole genius was purely and essentially that of the middle ages, can find ample scope for doing so in the charmingly written pages of Pere Cocharne."—*New-York Times.*

REASON AND REVELATIONS,
Being Advent Lectures delivered by Rev. THOMAS S. PRESTON in St. Ann's Church. 1 vol., 12mo, $1 50.

IN PRESS,
And will be ready Monday noon,
THE COMEDY OF CONVOCATION IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH, IN TWO SCENES,
Edited by Archdeacon CHASUBLE, D. D. Pamphlet, 8vo, 75 cents.

The New-York *Nation* says of this pamphlet:

"We do not know when we have read anything with more pleasure than 'The Comedy of Convocation,' which is the title alike of the fifteenth article in the *Catholic World* and of an English pamphlet which the Catholic Publication House is about to reprint. The article is wholly composed of extracts from the pamphlet, which, for its wit and fun and acuteness, is really admirable. We heartily recommend all our readers, of whatever shade of religious belief, to give themselves the pleasure of reading it, and we advise the Catholic Publication House to print a very large edition of it. The work is said to be from the pen of Father Newman, and is every way worthy of the imputed authorship."

Orders from the trade solicited as early as possible, as a large sale is expected.

THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY,
LAWRENCE KEHOE, General Agent,
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY AND FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSVENDERS.
THE REVOLUTION,
THE ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL PARTY OF NEW AMERICA.
PRINCIPLE, NOT POLICY—INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

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2. In Politics—Educated suffrage, irrespective of color or sex; equal pay to women for equal work; dignity of labor, with reduction of its hours; abolition of all standing armies and all party despotisms. Down with politicians—up with the people!
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To whom address all business letters.

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All Booksellers have these charming works.
HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers, New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF the Central Grant Club will meet at headquarters, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1868, at 7 o'clock. By order.
C. A. ARTHUR, Chairman.

JOHN J. SHAW, }
GEO. H. SHELDON, } Secretaries.
GEO. H. MACKAY, }

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE CENTRAL GRANT CLUB will be held at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1868, at 8 o'clock. By order.
RUFUS F. ANDREWS, President.

JOHN J. SHAW, }
GEORGE H. SHELDON, } Secretaries.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE GRANT Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District will be held at the headquarters, corner 3d-av. and 114th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1868, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
NELSON CRAWFORD, President.

JOHN BERRYMAN, }
THEO. F. ANDERSON, } Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Jan. 4, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $2 75 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $2 35 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1 000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS.

For letters of credit apply to Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st., New-York.

The semi-annual interest on the eight per cent. bonds of the Richmond Railroad Company, and made payable on Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at our office.

SOUTTER & CO.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, pursuant to the requirements of the charter and by-laws, the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held in this office, on the third WEDNESDAY (15th) of this month, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be closed at 12 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th inst. until after the election.

Notice is also given, pursuant to the same authority, that immediately after the regular annual meeting above called, a special meeting of the stockholders will be held for the consideration of business of the highest importance to the Company.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President and Secretary.

THE PROVIDENT FUND AND LIFE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 13th of January, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

The transfer-book will be closed on and after the 3d of January, 1868.

J. EDWIN CONANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., Corner of Broadway and 42d-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868. Poll will be opened at 12 M. and closed at 2 P. M. The transfer book will be closed on the evening of Dec. 28, 1867, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 14, 1868.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE NEXT ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors of next ensuing election will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books are closed until Jan. 15.

WM. WHITE, President.

OFFICE OF THE MCDERMOTT PATENT BOLT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NOS. 25 AND 37 CANNON-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, Jan. 9, 1868, from 1 to 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year.

THOMAS J. OUTERBRIDGE, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 254 South-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

H. V. MASON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. A. PALMER, President.

OFFICE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS SLEEPING-COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 A. M.

H. C. BARR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN SLEEPING-COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.

B. McCHAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

OFFICE ROUGH DIAMOND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this Company will be held at No. 28 Warren-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WM. H. ALVORD, Secretary.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Macon and Augusta Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, or at the Company's office at Augusta, Georgia, on and after Jan. 2, 1868, on presentation—less Government tax.

R. B. BULLOCK, President.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the McArthur Mining Company for the election of Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 458 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M.

N. J. W. VANDERHOEF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS, 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for directors of this bank will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

ZENAS E. NEWELL, Cashier.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81	108¼	108⅜	10-40 Cou.	101⅝	101⅞
Coupon 1881	108⅜	108⅝	Gold	134¾	134⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	105¼	105½	June 7.30	104¼	104⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	107⅞	108	July 7.30	104¼	104⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	105½	105¾	May, comp'ds. '65	117½	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	105¾	106	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116½	116¾
5-20 C. '65 Jan & Jly	104⅜	104½	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116½
5-20 Coupon, '67	104⅝	104¾	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
10-40 Reg.	101½	101⅝	U. S. 3 ⅌ c. Cer.	101⅛	100⅞

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds, bought and sold strictly on commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

SULLIVAN AND ERIE COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND, 7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest payable at American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 80 CENTS.

CAPITAL ($1,000,000 PAID IN)...$1,200,000.

Bonded debt $1,000,000, secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., Trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including five thousand acres of coal land heavily covered with valuable timber, and upon which a twelve foot vein of superior Anthracite Coal is now being worked. For full particulars, send for pamphlet to the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway; or HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., FINANCIAL AGENTS.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 96 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS, JAN. 1, 1868	55,000
ASSETS	$255,0.0

DIRECTORS:

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.

Levi Apgar,	Robert P. Getty,
D. Randolph Martin,	Charles H. Applegate,
O. W. F. Randolph,	Horace K. Thurber,
M. O. Roberts,	R. Cornell White,
John F. Pupke,	Erastus T. Tefft,
Martin Y. Bunn,	Allan Hay,
Edgar Pinchot,	Eben Sutton,
John H. Holdane,	David Wagstaff,
Chancellor H. Brooks,	James Flanagan,
John R. Flanagan,	James Wallace,
Stephen S. Chamberlin,	Christian H. Lilienthal,
Charles Spear,	Robert McLoughlin,
William W. Owens,	Adolph Eberhardt,
John M. White,	Charles B. Richard,
Alexander Bonnell,	Timothy C. Kimball.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Monday, Dec. 30, 1867, the resignation of GEO. W. SAVAGE, Esq., as President was accepted, and the following resolution unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due and are hereby tendered to Geo. W. Savage, Esq., (who resigns to assume the Presidency of the International Insurance Company,) for his devotion to the interests of the stockholders, and the able manner in which he has performed his duties as President of the Company, and that this Board congratulate Mr. Savage upon the present prosperous condition of the Company, which is largely due to his efficient administration.

Subsequently, NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and MOSES M. BRADLEY appointed Secretary.

M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 Broadway, Dec. 30, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the seventh installment of $15 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company, is due on the 10th day of January next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the bonds and stocks of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

The coupons due 1st January next from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri, in aid of railroads, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted,) will be paid on presentation after that date at this bank.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WALLKILL LEAD CO., No. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

NOTICE.—SHAREHOLDERS OF THE WALLKILL Lead Company are requested to meet at their office, 70 Broadway, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1868, at 12 M., as the present registry of names upon the books of the Company does not, in all cases, give the true ownership of its shares. The officers resort to general advertisement to secure a full attendance of the Company's bona-fide share-owners, with the view of making known the nature and character of some recent unexpected and most promising developments upon the property of the Company, as well as for the consideration of certain propositions for the rendering of the same immediately profitable to the Company.

N. B.—The above will not involve the raising of any money for the Company by the share-owners.

By order, SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., commencing at 12 M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 96 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 P. M.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Montauk Steam Navigation Company will be held at their office, No. 171 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES W. COPELAND, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hill Collar Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 388 Bleecker-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JAN. 6. L. COOKE, President.

NOTICE—STUYVESANT BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for directors and inspectors of election, will be held at their banking-house, No. 744 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 7, 1868, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

W. S. CARMAN, President.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.—The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, No. 156 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1868	84,462 39
Losses unpaid	none.
Assets	$334,462 39

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

☞ A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 6th instant.

JAMES B. AMES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO. NO. 166 BROADWAY.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Nos. 191 Broadway, New-York; 11 Court-st., Brooklyn. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

SEVENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND. (75th.)

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. and Government tax (payable on demand) has this day been declared from the profits of the last six months.

TUNIS C. BERGEN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 593 Canal-st. FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The National Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall-st., up stairs. HENRY T. DROWNE,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868. Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO., No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board,

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th of January next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th prox.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. 4TH-AV. & 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., December 23, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 6th day of January, 1868. C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVING INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend of six per cent. per annum, (free from tax,) on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 19, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 10th of January next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th prox. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government, State and County taxes, from the profits of the current six months, has this day been declared, payable on the tenth (10th) January next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th January, inclusive. C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, ALBANY, Dec. 23, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of all Government, State and municipal taxes, payable to shareholders on and after Jan. 2 proximo.

J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1868.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, is declared payable Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer books close Dec. 24, P. M., and open Jan. 3. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer-books will be closed until the 5th January, 1868. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., Jan. 3, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer-books will be closed from date until Jan. 2. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1868. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, is this day declared, payable Jan. 6, 1868. Transfer-books close Dec. 28, P. M., and open Jan. 7. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared, payable to Northern stockholders on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. GEORGE T. HULSE, Cashier.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Dec. 19, 1867.—The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of Jan. 2, next.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 6.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, No. 4 State-st., New-York, Dec. 10, 1867.—The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. IRA KETCHAM, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (FREE from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.

S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (late WILLIAMSBURGH,) L. I.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of THREE DOLLARS and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

AN EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

DEPOSITS made on or before January 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.

By order of the Board.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

The usual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1868.

Dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from the 1st, the same as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS, FROM $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now, or on before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 34th-st. and 8th-av.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 1,146 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1868.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from the 1st. CHARLES PECK, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

An extra interest will also be paid at the same time, of one-half of the above rates. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

The Bank will be open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.

INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,476,878 46.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,

NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—MIRANDA GLOVER, Plaintiff, against EDWARD H. GLOVER, Defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the Court-house, City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 365 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, State of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Nov. 29, 1867.

AUGUSTUS H. SIDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house, Brooklyn, on the 29th day of November, 1867.

AUGUSTUS H. SIDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—In the matter of the application of THE LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY for a dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to Hon. George G. Barnard, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, for a dissolution of the Long Island Navigation Company, and an order has been made by him, returnable at his chambers at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of January, 1868, (one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight,) at half-past ten A. M. of that day, requiring all persons interested herein to show cause, if any they have, why said corporation should not be dissolved.

Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1868.

SIDNEY WILLIAMS, Attorney for Petitioner.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MISCELLANEOUS.

USE WILLIAM EARL'S LEATHER PRESERVER.—It keeps out snow and water to perfection. It softens all leather like satin. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Manufactured No. 29 Attorney-st., New-York.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, frosted feet, &c., skillfully treated by Dr. BRIGGS, No. 208 Broadway. Briggs' Curative sold by druggists, and sent by mail, 50 cents and $1.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TAbles and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and eye-glasses improve and preserve the sight. H. W. HUNTER, Optician, No. 1,132 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LAWRENCE & JACKSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

FREDERICK N. LAWRENCE, WM. E. JACKSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of F. N. & W. B. LAWRENCE, for the transaction of a General Stock and Gold Brokerage business.

FREDERICK N. LAWRENCE, W. B. LAWRENCE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868. No. 11 Broad-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JACKSON & CLINTON, for the purpose of transacting a general stock commission business at No. 38 Broad-st.

W. E. JACKSON, DEWITT CLINTON, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing under the firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JONATHAN STURGES and FREDERICK STURGES retire from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

JONATHAN STURGES, BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD, FREDERICK STURGES, EDWARD STURGES.

No. 125 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the business of the late firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO., under the firm of ARNOLD, STURGES & CO.

BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD, EDWARD STURGES, LYMAN R. GREENE, ADFUR EDDY, CHRISTIAN T. CHRISTENSEN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of DAKIN, OLCOTT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. B. DAKIN, FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, HORATIO L. OLCOTT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm name of F. P. & H. L. OLCOTT, for the purpose of doing a general stock commission business. FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, HORATIO L. OLCOTT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE FIRM OF WM. L. GODFREY & CO., dealers in liquors, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM L. GODFREY and JAMES W. HACK are hereby authorized to settle the affairs of said firm.

(Signed) WM. L. GODFREY, JOS. A. ROSE, JAMES W. HACK.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm name of COE, SHENEHON & DEWITT is continued for one year from Jan. 1, 1868, the original capital and accumulations remaining in the business.

CHARLES B. COE, ELLSWORTH S. SHENEHON, JACOB H. DEWITT, } General Partners.

JOHN NICOLSON, FRANK CARPENTER, } Special Partners.

JAN. 1, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., for the purpose of conducting the business of selling and renting Smith's unrivaled American Organs; also the sale of superior Pianos, and the publications of their popular Sunday-school and Church Music Books, at No. 37 Union-square. PHILIP PHILLIPS,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868. WILLIAM EDSALL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having entered into a copartnership under the firm name of TUCKER, SEARS & CO., will conduct the importing and wholesale hardware business as successors of the late firm of SAMUEL W. SEARS & CO., at No. 165 Greenwich-st. JOHN C. TUCKER, SAMUEL W. SEARS, RANSOM LAMB.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY associated themselves under the name and firm of BENNETT & BULKLEY, and will continue the paper and paper stock business, as heretofore conducted by THOS. G. BENNETT, at No. 49 Ann-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1868. THOS. G. BENNETT, CHAS. H. BULKLEY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of VANDERHOOF & TINSON, for the transaction of a commission business in Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold, at No. 9 Broad-st., room No. 4.

E. A. VANDERHOOF, FREDERICK TINSON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm name of MORRIS & ELY, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either party will sign in liquidation.

EDWARD L. MORRIS, BENJAMIN F. ELY.

OFFICE OF SAXTON & RAYMOND, No. 18 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

MR. J. LEVERETT ROGERS, JR., HAS been admitted to membership in our firm from this date. The business will be continued under the firm name of SAXTON, RAYMOND & CO.

SAXTON & RAYMOND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF MORRIS & ELY being dissolved, the undersigned will continue the wholesale coal business, at No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 47 Trinity Building.

EDWARD L. MORRIS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of QUIGLEY BROTHERS, at No. 26 Broad-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation. L. G. QUIGLEY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868. J. O. QUIGLEY.

MR. GAMALIEL BRADFORD RETIRES from our firm this day.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., Bankers, Boston and New-York.

JAN. 1, 1868.

MR. GEORGE A. TOWNLEY AND MR. WILLIAM WATSON, JR., are partners in our firm from this date.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

THE LATE FIRM OF GRAY & DAVEY has this day been dissolved by consent of parties.

JOHN GRAY.

JAN. 4, 1868. DOMINICK DAVEY.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

DRY GOODS

BARGAINS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE. WE SHALL OFFER FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF FULL AND SECOND MOURNING DRESS GOODS, BEAVER AND ASTRAKHAN CLOAKING, CLOAKS, BONNETS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. BEING OVERSTOCKED WE HAVE TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

N. B. SUITS MADE TO ORDER ON 6 HOURS' NOTICE. LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP IN THE BEST MANNER AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.

MISS M. GREGG,

No. 19 5th-av.,

In consideration of the lateness of the season, Is now offering The balance of her stock OF ELEGANT VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS, WALKING SUITS, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Dress-making in all its branches.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 6, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, prior to closing their annual inventory, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF LADIES' MORNING ROBES, in every variety.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR, in Chemises, Drawers, Night-Robes, Tucked and Embroidered Skirts, &c.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, WALKING COATS, SACQUES, &c.; INFANTS' PLAIN, TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED MERINO CLOAKS, EMBROIDERED AND LACE-TRIMMED ROBES, CAPS, BASKETS AND FURNITURE COMPLETE, BLANKETS, SLIPS, NIGHT-DRESSES, &c.

Also, a large assortment of CHILDREN'S CLOTH SACQUES, from $3 upward.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 6, ALL THEIR SUIT MATERIALS, now selling at $1 per yard, AT 75 CENTS PER YARD; and will add thereto RICH SATIN STRIPED POPLINS, recent wholesale price $1 25.

And they will also largely replenish THE OTHER POPULAR STOCKS, at 37½c. and 50c. per yard.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, Jan. 6, on their lower floor, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, AND A FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS, &c., &c., AT EXTREMELY POPULAR PRICES.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

MISS ANNIE McGLOIN, NO. 1,270 BROADWAY, CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

KID GLOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.—Misses' Sweeds, 50c.; ladies', 75c.; ladies' black, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25; opera kids, $1; gents', $1 25, two buttons, all colors; cloth and fleeced-lined gloves, gauntlets, mittens, scarfs, hoods, &c., in great variety, at ELGERS', Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

$30.000 WORTH OF ELEGANT VELvet and Heavy Beaver Cloak, at 40 per cent. reduction. WM. B. MACKENZIE, at Storms, Thurber & Co.'s, No. 751 Broadway, near 8th-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

DIARIES FOR 1868.

From 25 cents to $3 each; all styles. Daily Journals, Expense Books, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Games, Chessmen, Dominoes, Slates, Leather Bags, Pocket-books, Blank Books and Stationery. Large variety of USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL. Prices low. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES VAN NUISE, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business in the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at the Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN S. BELCHER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC LEWINE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM THORNAL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of December, 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AARON N. COHEN, JR., of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 4, 1868.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. HAWKINS, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having filed in court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867:—By order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of January, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of said Court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the said Register at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1867.

d30-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN HIGGINS, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John Higgins, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of January, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place. Dated at New-York, on the 21st day of December, 1867. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d23-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK LEWIS, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick Lewis in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, 4th day of January, 1868.

ja6-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LIPMAN MAYER, a Bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court—Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before ISAAC DAYTON, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt Act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupt, at the same hour and place. Dated at New-York, Dec. 20, 1867.

d23-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES A. STETSON, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of January, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. I. T. Williams, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And, further, notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be had before the said Register at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York, Dec. 26, 1867.

d30-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. SCRIVENER, Bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Joseph H. Scrivener, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1867.

I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

Southern District of New-York, ss.: I hereby designate the New-York *Times* and *Commercial Advertiser* as the newspapers in which the above notice shall be published by the said Isaac M. Andruss, Assignee of the estate of Joseph H. Scrivener, bankrupt aforesaid, according to law.—Dated at New-York on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1867. JOHN FITCH,

d23-law3wM Register in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of NATHAN A. SON, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of Nathan A. Son, bankrupt, will be held at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 29th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said District, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867. Dated Jan. 4, 1868.

F. C. BOWMAN, Assignee, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

ja6-law2wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM LARCHER, Bankrupt.—Before John Fitch.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Larcher, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of December, A. D. 1867.

I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee, No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

d30-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of WM. H. CHAPMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, before John Fitch.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as the assignee of Wm. H. Chapman, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1867. I. M. ANDRUSS, No. 39 Pine-st.,

d30-law3wM* New-York City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up by hand, to go a short distance in the country; must have good references. Address for one week, L. H., Summit Post-office, Union County, New-Jersey.

A LARGE NUMBER OF SITUATIONS are now open for first-class servants at BEDELL'S, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., viz.: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, cooks, and girls for general work, for City and country. N. B.—No connection with any other office.

WANTED—ALL WELL RECOMMENDED American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and French nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks, all kinds houseworkers, &c. Excellent situations ready for all at BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A TRAVELER WHO HAS A large acquaintance with consumers of cast-steel, particularly railroad trade. Apply to Adirondac Steel Manufacturing Company, Jersey City, N. J.

SALESMAN WANTED—ONE THOROUGHLY acquainted with both foreign and American branches of the hardware trade. Address with reference Box No. 2,730.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WELL recommended and competent. Apply at No. 581 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF smart, respectable girls, Protestants and others, of all nations, as competent seamstresses, nurses, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, first-class cooks, pantry, cleaning and kitchen girls, good plain cooks, washers and ironers, and smart girls for general housework; have good reference, and will be found willing and obliging; good situations more of an object than high wages. Employers please take notice they can be supplied without delay at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 107 4th-av., one door below 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH CANADIAN WOman a situation as thorough, competent cook in a private family or first-class boarding-house, or a small hotel; can do French, Italian, as well as English cooking; can go as bread, meat or pastry, or can do both; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS nurse; would take full charge of an invalid lady or gentleman; is thoroughly competent in nervous diseases; understands her business perfectly; best of City reference given if required. Can be seen, or by address until engaged, at No. 320 East 34th-st., one flight of stairs, back rooms.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as infant's nurse; understands bringing a baby up by the bottle; is also a good plain sewer; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; can cook all kinds of meats, soups, pastry, jellies, creams, in French and English style; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 284 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY, situations for a large number of Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, young girls, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and is a good washer and ironer; or would go as laundress; City or country; good references. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference; has lived with some of the first families in the City. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as invalid nurse or housekeeper; has filled both situations; will be found to take an interest in her employer; best of City reference. Call at No. 107 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse by a Scotch Protestant woman; very capable and experienced, and with the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 28 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as plain cook and to wash and iron, or would care children; good country reference. Can be seen at No. 352 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., rear building.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES EMployment to go out by the day; is a good fitter and understands Wheeler and Wilson's machine. Call at No. 219 East 21st-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; best of reference. Apply at No. 331 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN and her daughter, a situation to do general housework; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT CIVIL woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in the City or country; can be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av., or address COOK.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class laundress, or as laundress and chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 209 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as an excellent good cook in a private family; best of City reference. Call for three days at No. 145 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; can do plain sewing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 116 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, understanding fluting; best of City reference; no objection to assist with chamberwork. Apply at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COLORED COOK, a situation; understands all kinds of cooking; is tidy and obliging; has good reference; is not lazy. Apply in office, No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AT THE FRENCH INSTITUTE OF M. C. GAILLARD, No. 61 4th-av., near 9th-st., besides French, German, English and Scotch servants, males and females, Catholic and Protestant, of all capacities, families can find the best Irish help in this City as first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, ladies' maids, nursery governesses, housekeepers, cooks, washers and ironers and general houseworkers.

NOTICE.—GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLored servants at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, seamstresses and nurses. You will be immediately supplied for the City or country for any capacity.

WE HAVE ON HAND A NUMBER OF first-class servants, Protestants and others, for all capacities; employers promptly supplied; no charge till suited. Large Servants' Office, No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady, settled Protestant man, of long experience in the care and management of horses and carriages; wages no object; has the best of City references from his last employer; no objection to any part of the country. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 125 4th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced English gardener, married; has one child, understands perfectly the care of a gentleman's place; greenhouse, grapery, fruit, flower and vegetable gardening; has good references from his former employer. Address T. M. T., Box 207 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; also, is a first-class vegetable gardener, and understands taking care of a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man to valet and care an old genteel man; would travel; is a first-class waiter on foot; the best City references as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address THOS. JOHNSON, No. 343 West 16th-st., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country, and can produce the best of City reference from his last employer. Address No. 127 East 19th-st., near Irving-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman; single; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; reference City and otherwise. Call or address private stable, No. 124 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman; understands the care of horses; is a careful driver; has four years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 28 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man of long experience in the business; has first-class city reference. Can be seen at his last employer's office for two days, No. 113 Wall-st., or address J. M. L., Box No. 196, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man with unexceptionable reference, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 57 West 16th-st., for two days. No objection to go into the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man who can come highly recommended by his former employers for honesty, sobriety and capability. Call or address, for two days, COACHMAN, No. 950 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man, married; no incumbrance; wife as cook, washer and ironer; can give satisfactory reference. Can be seen by addressing E. F. S., No. 229 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, with good City reference from last employer, a situation as coachman or waiter. Call for three days at Mr. Lawrence's office, No. 53 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Englishman as waiter; understands his business perfectly and has good City reference. Address E. C., No. 204 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; has first-class reference; can take charge of a cow and make himself generally useful. Address M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A first-class hotel, or butler in a private family; speaks Italian, French and English. Address P. D., No. 37 Market-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as waiter; has the best of City recommendations. Apply at No. 320 6th-av.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings,

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.

14TH-ST. BETWEEN AVENUES B AND C, NEW-YORK.

D. D. BADGER, President,

N. CHENY, Vice-President.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
CUBA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
PERSIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
AUSTRALASIAN leaves....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
SIBERIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
RUSSIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
Chief cabin passage....$150
Second cabin passage....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage....165

Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
NAPOLEON III....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SIDON....Jan. 8
TRIPOLI....Jan. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$35 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
HELVETIA, CUTTING....TUESDAY, Jan. 7
DENMARK, THOMSON....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
ERIN, FORBES....SATURDAY, Jan. 25

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE.
The steamship HELVETIA, having been unavoidably detained, will positively sail on TUESDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. Passengers must be on board at 9 o'clock.
F. W. I. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Jan. 25.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 8.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 22.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. Tons.
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
MINNESOTA....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY....Jan. 11
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..TUESDAY....Jan. 14
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....Jan. 25
ETNA (via Halifax)....TUESDAY....Jan. 28
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, MONDAY, Jan. 6.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

PASSAGE TO AND FRO[illegible] GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELA[illegible] BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACK[illegible], AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Jan. 9.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Jan. 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 23.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known fast-sailing side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will sail for the above port from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.
Freight on measurement goods, 30 cents per foot.
Freight on weight goods, ¾ cent per pound.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
No freight for Havana received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 9.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 16.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

The first-class steamships
THAMES, PENNINGTON, leaves...TUESDAY, Jan. 7
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 11
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 18
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot, and lower than any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, Capt. BAKER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON, LAVACCA AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—The steamship BIENVILLE, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 22 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Jan. 11, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 25, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received until FRIDAY at 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Jan. 9.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Jan. 16.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points south, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—U. S. MAIL steamship NIGHTINGALE will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger train and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M. and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.—A DOUBLE-TRACK PASSENGER LINE SOUTH AND WEST.—No change of cars for 758 miles; 48 miles saved to Chicago, 115 to Cincinnati, 380 to Mobile, 115 to St. Louis, 210 to Memphis, and 270 miles to New-Orleans. Four Through Trains daily; 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M., 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:30 P. M. only.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1867.
7 A. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
8:40 A. M.—Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh without change of cars, connections at Pittsburgh and Baltimore for the West, and at Baltimore and Washington for the South.
10 A. M.—For West Philadelphia.
12 Noon—West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, connecting at Baltimore with Western lines, via Wheeling and Parkersburgh.
1 P. M.—Philadelphia Way, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
4 P. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
5 P. M.—Cincinnati Express for West Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Silver-palace cars run through to Cincinnati without change; but one change to St. Louis and Chicago.
6:30 P. M.—Daily for Philadelphia, (Kensington.)
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Baltimore and Washington without change, connecting at Pittsburgh (sleeping cars to Altoona) and Baltimore, with trains for the West, and at Wilmington, Del., and Washington for the South.
Tickets obtained and baggage checked at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st. Also, at Depot Jersey City: Market-st., Newark; Elizabeth, and at ticket offices and principal hotels in New-York.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HANDSOME DAPPLE-gray carriage horses, six and seven years old, 15¾ to 16 hands high, sound and gentle; will be sold cheap in consequence of the owner having recently sailed for Europe. Apply to [illegible], No. 73 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28, 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that the following-named property will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, Texas, commencing on the 27th day of January, 1868, viz.:
All the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the property of the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas, including the entire Track and Sidings, Buildings, Water Stations, Turn-tables, &c., the Railroad Material and supplies pertaining to the Road, together with the Rolling Stock, Cars, Machinery, and other Equipments, as follows:
5½ Miles RAILROAD TRACK.
4 CLAW BARS—Used.
2 PUNCH BARS—Used.
6 STUFFING BOXES—Used.
20,000 Pounds RAILROAD CHAIRS—Good.
9,560 Pounds RAILROAD IRON—Good.
1 LOCOMOTIVE—Unservicable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE and TENDER—Servicable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE HEAD-LIGHT—Unservicable.
14 COUPLING LINKS—Good.
586 Pounds CAR SPRINGS—Good.
12,000 Pounds RAILROAD SPIKES—Good.
500 CROSS TIES—Good.
2 SHACKLE BARS—Used.
20 SQUARE BRASSES—Good.
7 FLAT CARS—Worn but serviceable.
2 CROWSFEET—Worn.
4 RAILROAD FROGS and 3 SWITCH-STANDS—Worn.
4 SPIKE-MAULS—Worn.
2 JACK-SCREWS and LEVERS—Worn.
2 TURN-TABLES—Worn.
1 FIRE-TONGS—Worn.
2 SCREW-WRENCHES—Worn.
1 HAND-CAR—Worn.
2 PUSH CAR WHEELS—Worn.
1 STOVE—Worn.
1 PUSH-CAR—Worn.
4 HAND-CAR WHEELS—Worn.

The property will be sold under the immediate direction of Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Acting Quartermaster United States Army, and any information desired may be obtained from his office at Brownsville, Texas, or from the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.
This advertisement to supersede the one from this office under date of Dec. 13, 1867.
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS.
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY.
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

In accordance with law the following-named shares in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company will be sold at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868, at No. 44 Exchange-place, at 2 o'clock, for account of assessment of $2 per share, due Oct. 1, 1867, excepting such shares as shall be previously redeemed by payment of said assessment:

Cert. 859—200 sh's	Cert. 870—100 sh's	Cert. 750—200 sh's
Cert. 825— 50 sh's	Cert. 743—100 sh's	Cert. 745—150 sh's
Cert. 683—500 sh's	Cert. 682—100 sh's	Cert. 903— 45 sh's
Cert. 888—100 sh's	Cert. 730—150 sh's	Cert. 579—100 sh's
Cert. 580—100 sh's	Cert. 576—100 sh's	Cert. 577—100 sh's
Cert. 578—100 sh's	Cert. 849— 20 sh's	Cert. 871—100 sh's
Cert. 873—100 sh's	Cert. 619— 50 sh's	Cert. 775— 50 sh's
Cert. 867— 50 sh's	Cert. 796—250 sh's	Cert. 822— 50 sh's
Cert. 851—100 sh's	Cert. 868— 35 sh's	Cert. 864— 17 sh's
Cert. 866— 60 sh's	Cert. 846—200 sh's	Cert. 680— 50 sh's
Cert. 693—100 sh's	Cert. 840—126 sh's	Cert. 885—100 sh's
Cert. 853—200 sh's	Cert. 897— 25 sh's	Cert. 687—200 sh's
Cert. 827— 50 sh's	Cert. 712—200 sh's	Cert. 705—100 sh's
Cert. 815—150 sh's	Cert. 838—100 sh's	Cert. 802—100 sh's
Cert. 726—100 sh's	Cert. 727—100 sh's	

By order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

D. M. SEAMAN,
AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 14 Pine-st.
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &C., SOLD AT AUCTION, AND PRIVATE SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

My facilities for the disposal of Real Estate, &c., either at auction or private sale, are unsurpassed by any house in the line, and owners placing their property in my charge can rely upon having their interests promptly and faithfully attended to. Owners of Dwellings, Stores, Vacant Lots, Stocks and other securities, wishing to realize, will find auction the most ready and advantageous method, and my terms as liberal as those offered by any other reliable firm, no charges whatever being made except for advertising, printing, &c., unless sale is effected.
SALES BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, REFEREES, ASSIGNEES, &C., SPECIALLY SOLICITED.
Office No. 14 Pine-st.
JAN. 4, 1868.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 193 Liberty-st.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, removed for convenience of sale, being the property of a gentleman going abroad, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and gold and green and gold and brocatel; rosewood marble-top centre tables, rosewood marble-top mirror, door and back etageres; easy chairs, in green reps; lounges, in green reps and hair-cloth; rosewood and mahogany hat-stands, carved black walnut extension tables and chairs, carved rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, side-tables, green enameled painted cottage suites, imitation oak cottage suites, rosewood wardrobes, oak and mahogany wardrobes, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, blankets, &c., &c.; black walnut desks, tables, chairs, &c., &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
An invoice of fine opera glasses, to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1868, at 7½ o'clock,
AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.,
VALUABLE PRIVATE GALLERY OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
BEING THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MR. JONAS PICKLES, OF NEW-ORLEANS.

In this collection will be found many valuable pictures attributed to celebrated ancient masters—many of which were brought to this country by the late Mr. Marinoni, of New-Orleans.
A large number are certified by the experts of the Italian Galleries, and comprise works attributed to the following celebrated artists, viz.:
Correggio,
Paul Veronese,
Holbein,
Campiuoglio,
Rosa da Tivoli,
Baldini,
Teniers,
Velasquez,
Tintoretto,
Michael Angelo,
Salvator Rosa,
Tempesta,
Sir Thos. Lawrence,
Jordaens,
Aloano,
Pidanza,
Pannini,
Domenichino,
Leonardo da Vinci,
Carlo Marratti,
Maltese,
Wilson,
Watteau,
Breughel,
And others of equal celebrity.
They are now on exhibition free, as above, day and evening, until sale, with catalogues.

JAMES COLE'S SON, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
of the
LONG ISLAND FLINT GLASS WORKS
AT AUCTION, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
On Jan. 14, 1868,
By JAMES COLE'S SON, Auctioneer,
At No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The above property consists of 137 feet front by 100 feet deep, on Plymouth-st., between Bridge and Jay sts., Brooklyn; is covered by four-story slate-roof brick buildings; is in complete order and desirably located (being within 200 feet of the East River) for any manufacturing purposes. On the premises are a 15-horse engine and boiler, with all the necessary machinery, tools, implements, &c., for continuing the business, which will be sold at a low valuation to the purchaser, if desired. For full particulars apply on the premises to
JAMES SAVILLE,
Nos. 124 to 134 Plymouth-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following real estate, belonging to the estate of John George Gottsberger, deceased:
House and lot No. 4 City Hall-place, extending to and being No. 16 Centre-st.; 25 feet 2 inches on City Hall-place, and 24 feet 2 inches on Centre-st.
Also, the lot of land, with buildings thereon, No. 13 Mulberry-st., near Chatham-st., being 25 feet front and rear by 102 feet deep, with the lot adjoining the above and in the rear of No. 15 of said street, being 25 feet by 21 feet.
JAMES VAN NORDEN,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER,
Executors.

FIFTY-SEVENTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon,
FORTY THOUSAND TONS
of COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during January, 1868.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY (Monday,) Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
100 boxes fresh Almeria Grapes.
316 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
1 case Orange Peel, and 1 case Lemon Peel.
50 barrels prime new crop Egyptian Dates.
470 boxes Almeria Grapes, damaged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE BREWERY AND MALT-HOUSE, in Philadelphia, for sale. Brewing capacity, 20,000 to 30,000 barrels; malting capacity, 20,000 bushels. Every convenience and the latest improvements for carrying on the business. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

A PARTY HAVING A VALUABLE INVENTION, secured by letters patent, is desirous of obtaining a loan of $2,000 for four months, for which a liberal bonus will be given; or would sell a small interest at less than one-eighth its value. Address J. S., Box No. 140 Times Office.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.—A DESIRABLE business property in Chambers-st., near Greenwich, for sale; the three-story and attic brick building No. 156 Chambers-st.; lot 23.8x75 feet. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the
FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS,
METIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 3 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT, 28.4x100, corner 5th-av. and 27th-st., with lot and stables adjoining on 27th-st., 25x100; also five lots, 120.9x100, corner 5th-av. and 37th-st. Apply to W. L. HALSEY, No. 35 William-st.

NEAR DELMONICO'S—A LARGE HOUSE with two lots and stable; elegant and complete. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$20,000.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT IN THE VILLAGE OF WESTCHESTER FOR SALE.—Five acres of ground, beautifully laid out and well shaded, fine house, 30 by 40 feet, with two-story dining-room extension, and a further extension for servants, dining-room and kitchen; all modern improvements. A beautiful place, occupied last year by Hon. Wm. A. Darling. Also, 130 farms for sale in New-Jersey, and houses and lots in the principal cities and towns on the line of the N. J. and N. J. Central Railroads.
J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A BARGAIN.—For sale, to let or exchange, a large frame house in good order, containing thirty rooms, with an acre of ground, situated in a small thriving village in Fairfield County, Conn., on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, well calculated for a hotel, Summer boarding-house or seminary; fine surf bathing within half a mile; location healthy and beautiful; only a short distance from railroad depot or steamboat landing. For further particulars inquire of J. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner of Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in New-York or vicinity, or merchandise, a valuable farm near Long Branch. Call on or address GEO. LOWE, No. 154 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. Those buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

TO LET—NOS. 666 AND 668 LEXINGTON-AV., two beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements and in complete order. Can be seen at any time, without permits. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

A BROADWAY CORNER PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Known as Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, Nos. 48, 50, 52 and 54 East 12th-st.; 8,167 square feet.
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

NOS. 153 AND 155 HUDSON-ST., OPPOSITE the new depot of Hudson Railroad Co., St. John's-square, to lease for business purposes for a term of years, from May 1, 1868. Apply to C. B. HOFFMAN, No. 70 Wall-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 40 West 38th-st. Apply to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENDIDLY lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 158 Cliff-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS daughter furnished apartments, (three rooms,) with meals, in a strictly private family, residing on or near Union-square. Address G. M. P., *Evening Post* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IS DESIROUS of letting furnished rooms, with or without board; single gentlemen preferred; rooms on second floor; a first-class house in every particular. No. 112 East 17th-st., New-York.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, baby and nurse, with board. Answer, with full particulars, to B. H. S. S., Station G, New-York Post-office.

TO LET—ONE LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room on second floor, convenient to 8th-av. cars, to gentlemen, without board, at a reasonable price. Address L., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

NO. 319 WEST 22D-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or singly, suitable for families or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, most central locality, few steps from 5th-av., with or without private table; private family; reference exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

NO. 1,129 BROADWAY.—VERY FINE rooms, with or without board, to family or single gentlemen; a good home in a first-class location; small family; terms reasonable.

AT NO. 137 WEST 13TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms and some single, with or without board; house first class; references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a room with board to a gentleman at $8 per week, No. 260 West 11th-st.; old No. 54 Hammond-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT AT No. 13 East 16th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av., to gentlemen only, without board.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

$250 FROM A SMALL QUIET FAMILY will pay till May 1, for the use of a newly-furnished, beautiful cottage, 17 miles from the City, two miles from railroad depot, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson, Westchester County and the Sound; servants, horses and vehicles on the premises. For particulars, inquire of Mr. ESTES, No. 30 Vesey-st., third floor.

OFFICE WANTED.—A SMALL OFFICE NOT higher than one flight of stairs, either in the central portion of Wall-st., or in William-st., near Wall. Address OFFICE, Box No. 3,342, naming rent asked.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For building sewer in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
2. For paving with stone blocks Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.
3. For paving Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, with stone blocks.
4. For paving with stone blocks Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Forty-third streets.
5. For paving Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-eighth streets, with trap block.
6. For paving Hudson-street from Canal to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.
7. For paving with Nicolson pavement Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman.
8. For regulating and grading Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.
9. For building sewers in Tenth-avenue and West-street, between Little West Twelfth and Gansevoort streets; in Eighth-avenue, between Jane and West Twelfth streets, and in Hudson-street, between Perry and Hammond streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, also the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.
2. Both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
3. Both sides of Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
4. Both sides of Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-third streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
5. Both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-eighth streets, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
6. Both sides of Hudson-street, from Canal-street to Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the blocks on the intersecting streets; also the north side of Canal-street and the south side of Spring-street, from Hudson to Renwick; also both sides of Barrow-street, from Bedford to Greenwich; also both sides of Grove-street, from Bedford to Hudson streets; also both sides of the streets intersecting between Christopher and Bank streets, inclusive from Bleecker to Greenwich streets; also both sides of West Twelfth and Jane streets, from Eighth-avenue to Greenwich-street; also both sides of Horatio, Gansevoort, West Twelfth and West Thirteenth streets, from Fourth to Greenwich streets.
7. Both sides of Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman streets, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
8. Both sides of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
9. Both sides of West-street and Tenth-avenue, from Gansevoort to West Thirteenth streets; also both sides of Little West Twelfth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues; also both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Jane to West Twelfth streets; also both sides of Hudson, from Perry to Hammond.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, and one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 31, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, on the 13th day of January, 1868, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1868, viz.:
Three panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, and Parts 1, 2 and 3.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, AN ADAMS' PRESS; must be in good order. Address Box No. 2,298 General Post-office, giving size and where to be seen.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CAROLINE RICHINGS....Directress
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1868,
will be produced Wallace's charming Opera of
FRA DIAVOLO.
Miss Richings, Mr. W. Castle, Mrs. Seguin, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. Seguin, Mr. Arnold, all in the cast.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING,
LA SONAMBULA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 10,
First time in America of Wallace's romantic opera,
THE DESERT FLOWER.
Full strength of the troupe in the cast.
Box sheet for the sale of secured seats now open at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Academy.

RISTORI—MARIE ANTOINETTE.
THEATRE FRANCAIS. Lessee and Director, J. GRAU
MARIE ANTOINETTE commences at 8 o'clock.
MARIE ANTOINETTE ticket office at Schirmer's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre.
Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS OF MARIE ANTOINETTE THIS WEEK,
MONDAY, Jan. 6, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, FRIDAY, Jan. 10, and MATINEE on SATURDAY, Jan. 11.

MARIE ANTOINETTE MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY.
RISTORI MATINEE, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
Private boxes can be secured to-day.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Director
BENEFIT OF M. ROCHE.
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 7,
LES PROJETS DE MA TANTE
and LA MARIEE DU MARDI GRAS.
Mme. Railles, Larmet, Hamilton, M. La Roche, &c.
Seats may be secured for any performance at the Theatre, and Nos. 895, 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
A. DESSANE'S FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 8 o'clock in the evening, assisted by the following artists:
Mme. E. DE LUSSAN, Miss JALIDA TOPP, Messrs. COLLIERE, LEOPOLD HAYNAU, A. ZEISS and MAX SCHWARTZ.
Tickets ONE DOLLAR, including reserved seats; single admission FIFTY CENTS.
Tickets are for sale by Messrs. Schirmer, W. A. Pond & Co., J. Schuberth, and Dachner & Vilanova.

BUNYAN HALL—UNION-SQUARE—UNEQUALED Paintings—Gorgeous Transformations—Vocal Music.—An exceedingly interesting entertainment; best in New-York.
Matinees on TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2, and EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
LAST READING but ONE in New-York previous to Mr. DICKENS' tour in the United States. It is respectfully announced that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read in Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, his "DOCTOR MARIGOLD" and "THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK;" and on FRIDAY, Jan. 10, his "NICHOLAS NICKLEBY" (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and "MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY," (from Pickwick.) Reserved seats for any of the above readings, at $2 each, can be purchased at the Box-office, Steinway Hall, daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—"DOCTOR MARIGOLD" (for the second time in America) and "THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK," at Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY next, at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats $2 each.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS IN BROOKLYN.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read FOUR TIMES in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, as follows: On THURSDAY, Jan. 16, his CHRISTMAS CAROL and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK; on FRIDAY, Jan. 17, his DAVID COPPERFIELD and Mr. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY, (from Pickwick;) on MONDAY, Jan. 20, his DOCTOR MARIGOLD and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK; on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, his NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN. The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock, and be comprised within two hours. The audience is earnestly requested to be seated ten minutes before the commencement of the Readings. Reserved seats $2 each. The sale of tickets for the course of four Readings only will take place at Plymouth Church on THURSDAY next, Jan. 9, commencing at 8 A. M. Should any tickets remain unsold they will be disposed of the following days at the same time and place.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' LAST READINGS.
RESERVED SEATS
for Mr. Dickens' last Readings in New-York can be procured at a slight advance over the regular price, at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, No. 114 Broadway, and W. H. BROWER'S, Florist, No. 955 Broadway.

GREAT PRIZE SKATING MATCH
AT OATMAN'S FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND,
East side of 5th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
A splendid GOLD MEDAL will be given for the best lady skater in the United States or Canada, on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8.
A full band of music will be in attendance.
Admittance, for gents, 50c.; ladies and children, 25c.
The Pond will be illuminated with calcium lights.
Contestants for the prize will send in their names by 12 o'clock on that day.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND
OF THE
NEW-YORK (VOLUNTEER) FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1868.
Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and two ladies.
Extra ladies' tickets, $2, can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, President,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
Proscenium and first circle boxes can be secured on application to James F. Wenman, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

LECTURES.

A COURSE OF LECTURES AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS, for the benefit of the sick and needy poor of the district, under the management of St. John's Guild, will take place in the rooms attached to St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., semi-monthly. First lecture on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock; lecturer, Rev. C. E. SWOPE, D. D. Subject—*Moors in Spain*. Tickets for the course, or single admissions, can be procured of the Committee, or of Mr. Andrew Craig, Sexton; or at the door on the evening of the lecture.
REV. ALVAH WISWALL,
R. H. L. TIGHE,
JAMES PRICE,
JOHN BURKE,
} Committee.

RECITATIONS IN THE FRENCH, SPANISH and English Languages, with hints on their pronunciation and memorization, given in Steinway Hall on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 6, at 3½ o'clock, by A. A. FAVARGER. Tickets $1; procured at the Hall.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.
THE FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.
These rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Several new classes are now forming.
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Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

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NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING.

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THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

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As an ADVERTISING MEDIUM, is unsurpassed by any paper in the city. Its circulation is larger than that of any Daily Paper published in the Northwest. It is especially valuable to advertisers who desire to reach the citizens of Chicago, of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Texas, New-Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, Dakota, Montana, Southern, Western and Northern Michigan, Northern Indiana, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, &c. In all these States and Territories its circulation is large and rapidly increasing.
THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is especially commended to those who wish to reach the people of the country, particularly the farmer and his family; and no equally valuable medium can be found in the West for placing before these, and in fact all other classes of consumers, the information necessary to secure their patronage, and supply the requirements of their pleasures and occupations.
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Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
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Third, and positively the last week of the new Grand Spectacular Fairy pantomime, entitled
LITTLE DEW DROP! every afternoon at 2½. LITTLE DEW DROP! LITTLE DEW DROP! every evening at 7¾.
More magnificent mechanical effects and gorgeous scenery than any other spectacle or pantomime before the people.
Universal verdict of Press and public in its favor.
Previous to the pantomime, the pleasing Comedietta of
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.
THE BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS,
ZOBEIDE LUTI AND ZALUMMA AGRA.
TOM THUMB ELEPHANT,
HANNIBAL, JR.,
Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 365 pounds.
AN INFANT FEMALE ESAU!!!
Hairy all over, with elegant human form.
The only
LIVING GORILLA
in captivity. BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, FAT LADY, GIANTESS, DWARFS, LIVING SKELETON, FAT BABY, SEA-LEOPARDS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, Etc., Etc.
On Monday next, in compliance with a very general request, at the Box Office, the Management beg to announce the reproduction of Mr. Levick's Sensation Drama, of
PALE JANET; or THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
Immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
Embracing the most prominent and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited, can be seen day and night.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE MUSEUM,
BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
RETURN TO POPULAR ANTE-WAR PIECES.
ADOPTION OF A LIBERAL TARIFF OF ADMISSION.
25 CENTS
TO SEE EVERYTHING, MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Reserved seats, which can be secured during the day, 50c. Orchestra and Dress Circle chairs, an extra charge of 50.
NIGHTLY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
DICKENS' BEAUTIFUL DRAMA OF
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
2 { DICKENS MATINEES } THIS WEEK, { WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, } AT 2
THE MAMMOTH CAVE,
DAILY WITNESSED BY THOUSANDS.
THE FROST KING—SOON.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEE AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the new
GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
entitled
THE MISER OF BAGDAD,
THE MISER OF BAGDAD,
replete with
TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS, SCENES AND INCIDENTS,
of the most intensely comical description, which, during the past two weeks has been witnessed by over
FORTY THOUSAND PEOPLE,
and has been received on every occasion with the warmest tokens of approbation, as shown by uproarious
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
Previous to the pantomime will be presented a brilliant and diversified selection of
EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC FEATS,
such as can be witnessed at
NO OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA;
introducing
ALL THE LEADING ARTISTS
attached to
THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE,
comprising a combination of equestrian and acrobatic talent
UNEQUALED IN AMERICA OR EUROPE.
MATINEE AT 2½,
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WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
"Sword of my Father," 40 cents. "Tell Him," 40 cents. "Song of the Letters," 50 cents. "Grand Valse," 40 cents. "Sabre Galop," 35 cents. For violin, 15 cents each.
FREDERICK BLUME,
Nos. 298 Bowery and 1,125 Broadway.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The exhibition will be closed until THURSDAY, 9th inst., when it will be reopened with the addition of new works, including the American pictures and sculptures of the Paris Universal Exposition.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary N. A.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH, West 16th-st.—Sacred Concert for the benefit of the poor, on MONDAY, Jan. 6, at 8 P. M. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK LIQUOR DEALERS' SOCIETY.—The annual election of officers for the current year will be held at the Metropolitan Rooms, No. 160 Hester-st., on TUESDAY, 7th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The regular monthly meeting will be held at same place at 7½ P. M. The inspectors of election will report at such meeting the names of the officers elected.
JOHN H. TIETJEN, Vice-President.
JOHN MERCHANT, Secretary.

THE FIRST REGULAR MEETING OF the American Protestant Benevolent Coachman's Association, for the year 1868, will be held at No. 253 West 29th-st., (Divine Providence permitting,) TUESDAY, Jan. 7. All members are requested to attend.
G. W. BLENKHOM, President.
J. WILSON, Corresponding Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the Eastern Dispensary of the City of New-York will be held in the Trustees' Hall, No. 57 Essex-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th inst., at 7½ P. M.
By order, RUSSELL RAYMOND, Secretary.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Meeting THIS EVENING at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at 8 o'clock.
EDMUND R. PEASLEE, M. D., President.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

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FOR YOUNG LADIES,
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FEMALE DEPARTMENT, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
A few vacancies after the 1st of January. For circulars address
MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

$15.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano, singing and the French language from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris, has one or two disengaged hours; terms for either branch $15; for all $20 per quarter; a favorable arrangement would be made with a school in or near the City. Address L. V., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ENGLISH branches, French and German, at THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute. Terms cheapest in the City. Day and evening. Ladies' apartments.

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Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

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IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

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A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS teacher immediately; satisfactory recommendations given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

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Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
The FREE LIST, with the exception of the PRESS, is entirely suspended.
OLIVER TWIST
FOR ONLY
SIX NIGHTS MORE.
MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868,
will be presented, with new scenery, complete appointments, novel effects, the celebrated drama, from CHARLES DICKENS' beautiful home story of
OLIVER TWIST.
It is respectfully announced that
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his FIRST APPEARANCE in twelve months
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13.
Ample notice will be given of the opening of the box-book for his nights.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

WALLACK'S.
OLIVER TWIST MATINEE,
SATURDAY, JAN. 11.

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SATURDAY, JAN. 11.

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SATURDAY, JAN. 11.

WALLACK'S.
OLIVER TWIST MATINEE,
SATURDAY, JAN. 11.

WALLACK'S—EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
In compliance with the request of many families, it is respectfully announced that there will be given, on
SATURDAY, JAN. 11,
AN
OLIVER TWIST
MATINEE.
Doors open at 1 o'clock. Performance commences at 1½.
BOX BOOK FOR THE ABOVE MATINEE NOW OPEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
Twelfth week of Shakespeare's
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
The most complete and beautiful realization of
THIS EXQUISITE FAIRY SPECTACLE
ever presented upon any stage or in any country.
The grace, beauty and artistic perfection of this memorable production are themes of enthusiastic comment in critical circles, and have won for it a proud general recognition as
THE LEADING ATTRACTION
of our art-loving metropolis.
Mr. G. L. FOX....as....BOTTOM.
A remarkable and brilliant exposition of true Shakespearean humor.
MISS ROSA COOKE....as....OBERON
and a splendid cast, including
FIVE EXCELLENT COMEDIANS.
Mr. W. Davidge, Owen Marlow, C. K. Fox, G. L. Fox, F. Franks, Hind, Quinlan, Sinclair, Howland, Wallace, Miss Louise Hawthorne, Mrs. Wallace, Master Willie Younge, Mrs. Edmunds, Miss Harrison, Miss C. Jefferson, Miss Clara Fisher.
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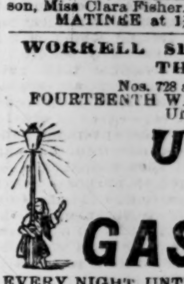
FOURTEENTH WEEK AND SUCCESS STILL UNLIMITED!



UNDER
THE
GAS-LIGHT
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE AND ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Seats secured six days in advance.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
MARY STUART AND MRS. D. P. BOWERS
FOR A FEW MORE NIGHTS ONLY,
when it must be withdrawn for the production of
PEEP O'DAY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
MRS. BOWERS IN FIVE CHARACTERS.
SATURDAY—REGULAR BOWERS FAMILY MATINEE.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
Inauguration season of the
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
Grand opening of
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE ON
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 9.
IL TROVATORE.
FRIDAY—Second Opera Night.
SATURDAY—Matinee.
Admission, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; boxes, $12 and $25. Seats can be secured at Shirmer's, No. 701, and at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces that this Theatre
WILL REMAIN CLOSED
for some few days, in consequence of the extensive preparations necessary to the production of the entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled the
WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear, among other attractions,
JARRETT & PALMER'S
CELEBRATED BALLET TROUPE.
Due notice will be given of the first representation.

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No. 820 Broadway, and Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court, corner of State-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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TERMS—Regular classes $10 per quarter.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.
DODWORTH HALL.
SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15,
and the two following evenings, 16th and 17th.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
NO. 820 BROADWAY,
AND
NOS. 128, 130 AND 132 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Terms: Regular classes $10 per quarter.

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TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
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PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

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MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

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DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

Continued from First Page.

of vast numbers of the people, equal probably in number to the meetings that were held a year ago in Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow, and in London. Those meetings were held to condemn certain things that were evil in Ireland, to demand remedies, to complain even that there should be a legislative union between the two countries, for they thought that only an Irish Parliament could abolish the miseries of Ireland; but there is not one of you that can point to any single or great measure of justice which was given to Ireland in consequence of these great meetings. [Cheers.] They were on the other side of the Channel. [Cheers.] They did not frighten Lord Derby like the meetings of last year; they were not so near home, and the Government in London always knew that they could count upon the power of Great Britain to prevent any great mischief being done across the Channel. The grievances were not remedied, and the demands of the people were not conceded; nothing has been done in Ireland except under the influence of terror. If you go back to the first time when the horrible penal laws were ameliorated, you will find it was during the time of the American War of Independence, when the Government in London felt that it would not do to have a great war with the colonies on hand with disaffection in Ireland, and the penal laws were mitigated to some extent. In 1829 the Catholic Emancipation Bill was passed, but the Duke of Wellington admitted it was passed because he would not take the responsibility of civil war. Afterward, when a great famine took place, a Poor Law was passed for Ireland, and the Encumbered Estates Court was established in order that the sale of land might be made more free; but except under the pressure of some great emergency, no man can point to anything great having been done by the Imperial Parliament for the Irish nation, and if these great meetings were disregarded, what was more natural or inevitable than that a certain portion of the people, not reasoning well, stimulated by an impassioned feeling of the wrongs done to their country, should descend into the ranks, the odious and the criminal ranks, of a dark conspiracy? If last year Parliament had refused to extend the franchise, if all our great meetings had been held in vain, if the popular voice had risen so that all the world should have heard it but the deaf members of the Imperial Legislature, you would have had in England, I will not say a dark and a criminal conspiracy, but you would have had men who would gradually have worked their way among the people, and would have instructed them in principles and in practices which are near akin to the worst form of criminal conspiracy. [Hear, hear.] There is nothing so safe as great meetings. [Cheers.] Come together; look each other in the face; let the men who comprehend the things discuss them fairly before you; consider them well for yourselves; vote by an open free vote in favor of the policy that you require, and then let your rulers take that voice as significant of the will of the country, and let them bend to it and give the country that which it demands. [Cheers.] That has never been done for Ireland, and it is on that ground and for that reason that you have at this moment the terrible and calamitous state of things that exists. In America you have another Ireland—an Ireland which does not fear the Government in Ireland—an Ireland which is full of passion with regard to what they believe to be the sufferings of the country they have left. [Hear, hear.] Many of these men are capable and many of them desperate; they have been accustomed to deeds—what shall I say—deeds of cruelty and of blood in the course of a most envenomed and sanguinary civil war; and, freed now from that war, what is more likely than that they should turn the instruction they have received to purposes which they believe in some degree patriotic? If the Government of England and the Government of the United Kingdom, as it is called, *had been a Government of Statesmen, does any man in the world believe they would have allowed things to come to such a pass as this?* If your leading and eminent men, instead of clamoring constantly for office—if they had undertaken to tell the people what was true, great things might have been done. *Ireland might have been tranquil and the Kingdom might long ago have been united.* [Cheers.] As it is, see what a position we are in. The whole civilized world points to our condition. The newspapers of France, of Germany, and even of Italy, full of trouble as she is just now, and the newspapers of the United States, discuss with great freedom, but with more or less fairness, the condition of this country with respect to the state of things in Ireland. *They do not now write about Poland, or Hungary, or Venice, but they write about Ireland, and they point to the people of Great Britain, and say that we have not done our duty toward our sister country;* and whatever be the criminality which we all now deplore and condemn, a responsibility that can neither be weighed nor measured rests upon us, the people of England. Now, it would be easy to show that, as a nation and people, we have lost greatly in character by the state of things existing between England and Ireland; and if it were not a delicate subject to treat upon, which I now think it better to avoid, it would be easy to show how greatly we have lost in national power and moral influence with other nations, and especially with regard to our fears of defence. Take one point only, the question of taxes. Many people can understand the question of taxes who cannot understand any other question. I am not able to give you the exact figures, but I suppose that at this moment we are supporting out of the Imperial taxation a force of 25,000 men in Ireland to keep the peace of a country that we have ruled over—absolutely ruled—for so many hundred years—which has been under the Sovereign and Parliament of Great Britain for so many generations. In addition to this, we have in Ireland from 12,000 to 15,000 police, equal to the very finest soldiers in the quality of the men, in drill and in discipline. [Cheers.] This is not all; we have at this moment in Canada, 3,000 or 4,000 miles away, about 15,000 soldiers paid out of the taxes of this country—and why are they in Canada? In order that they may confront, and if necessary drive back, the Irishmen in the United States; *and if it were not for the moral sense of the people of the United States and the good faith and honor of their Government, there is no doubt but that great trouble—far greater than any we have yet seen—would have arisen on that frontier between the Irishmen in the United States and the subjects of the British Crown in Canada.* Well, then, we have from 50,000 to 55,000 men whom every one of us has to help to maintain. We do not want them for any other purpose than those I have mentioned, either in Ireland or in Canada, because the Irish people are a discontented and insulted people, having grievances which they constantly explain, but which we have hitherto refused to look at or refused to remedy, and there is not a single one of them which any sensible man among us will not say that we ought to have remedied without asking. [Cheers.] It would not diminish our power of action in the least degree. Nay, it would strengthen it for every purpose, and remove from us the very greatest disgrace that has ever in our time or in recent periods settled on the character and reputation of England. [Cheers.] We shall see by and by whether the present Government is capable of dealing with this question. Sir ROBERT PEEL, when he resigned office upon one occasion, admitted candidly that Ireland was his difficulty, not because he had done his best to deal with it, but because of the party that sat behind him, and the stolid opinion which then prevailed widely in the country; that he dare not propose to Parliament the measures which he knew were essential to the pacification of Ireland. [Cheers.] He knew that if he proposed them he would have been driven from the leadership of his party; therefore, he carried on the Government as long as he could, doing his best, although he failed at the last, considering that Ireland was his great difficulty. What, then, can the Tory Party do with Ireland? There is no part of the United Kingdom in which the principles of the Tory Party have had such full and perfect exhibition as they have had in Ireland. They have had an Established Church to their heart's content. They have usurped the ecclesiastical revenues of the whole nation, and given it to a small section, whose whole number does not much exceed the population of all Manchester and Salford. [Cheers.] They have had nearly all the land in the hands of great proprietors—nearly all the magistrates have been chosen from these landowners and the Protestant Party. They have had any amount of soldiery and police. There is not a single thing that the most obtuse and bigoted Tory can desire which has not been had in the most full and complete shape in Ireland, [cheers;] but unfortunately for the Tories their *only specific, when danger arises is terror.* They have no security and don't comprehend any for allegiance but that which consists in powerlessness to rebel, and the consequence is now that I fear they will do as in time past—repressive measures, and of the most stringent character, a severe administration of the law, calling on the people of England to support them in all that is severe. [Cheers.] I could make some excuse for a severe administration of the law, if I saw that they would rapidly and earnestly advance measures likely to give satisfaction to a disloyal people. [Cheers.] At present I see nothing of the kind. Perhaps when Parliament opens we may see something of it; but I venture to say that there is no man in Ireland who is a greater traitor to the Queen and the laws of his country than a Minister who continues to hold office, and is at the same time not enlightened enough, who has not moral courage enough to recommend to the Crown and to propose to Parliament measures of justice for the pacification of Ireland. [Cheers.] Do not let me be understood as saying that if there were a change of Government this question would be grappled with the force which is necessary. There are among the leading men of the Whig party men who have fair sentiments with regard to Ireland, but who, whenever they treat of this question, are afraid of dealing with it as it must be dealt with, and therefore it might be necessary, if there were a change of Government—suppose that change of Government were such as people generally expect—to stimulate with strong language and by a strong expression of public opinion the timid counsels of those who might succeed the present Government when it resigned office. But the more I consider this question, the more I am impressed with its indescribable seriousness. I think of it many things, and which I am sure are not without foundation, which I cannot, and which I dare not publicly discuss before this audience. I think it has within it perils such as for a long time this country has not known, and that it requires great resolution and wisdom, such as we don't often find in our Governments, to meet it as it requires to be met. If Ireland is to be made content, if her wounds are to be healed, if there is to be henceforth what there never has yet been—a united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—if the sceptre of the Queen, representing the majesty of the law, shall ever be of equal authority east and west of the Channel, it must be done, and it can only be done, by measures of great statesmanship and of justice. [Cheers.] The morals of the turf laid on the floor of Parliament or in the secrecy of the Cabinet, will fail here. The disease which we are discussing is one of a different character. But there are remedies, unless it be that the remedies are too late. Has the country fallen so low that it can produce no statesman equal to these things? [Cheers.] I say the man who, leading in the counsel of the Queen's Government, shall grasp this great question and shall—it—who shall comprehend the remedies and shall administer them and make them law—he shall be the man which in future time the pen of history will delight to trace. [Cheers.] He may to the very full gratify the noblest ambition of his mind; and he may build up for himself a lasting memorial in the happiness and the gratitude of a regenerated nation. [Loud cheers.] The honorable gentleman resumed his seat at 10 o'clock, having spoken for rather over an hour.

Views of Louis Blanc, the Historian, upon the Policy of England in Regard to Ireland.

To the Editor of the London Standard.

SIR: My attention is called to an article of your journal in which I am accused of having described Ireland as "the Poland of the British Crown." This, Sir, is a misstatement. I feel deeply for the woes of Ireland, as every kindhearted Englishman does; but I do not charge upon the present the moral responsibility of what belongs to the history of the past. That the misdeeds of the dead should be, in this world of ours, so often visited upon the living, is a hard law, the existence of which, conceivable as it is, I cannot help lamenting. I know that Ireland now-a-days enjoys all the political liberties which it is the glorious privilege of England to enjoy, and possesses the means of lawfully obtaining the redress of any such wrongs as do not include a hankering after separate self-rule. All this I have never failed to state whenever the opportunity offered; and, curious enough, the article in your paper which I complain of was handed over to me at the very moment I was penning the following lines for the French newspaper of which I am the London correspondent: "It would be unjust to deny that for the last forty years England has done much toward improving the condition of Ireland, and is sincerely anxious to do more."

Now, what is, in the letter of mine alluded to, the passage on which you have put such a wrong construction? It runs thus: "Those must not be allowed to think themselves justified in exclaiming, 'See how England, the Poland of the English Crown, is treated,' who at Warsaw outlawed tears and branded grief with the name of rebellion." The remark was made in reference to prosecutions which some English newspapers, namely, the *Daily News*, have themselves severely censured—that is, the prosecution against the chairman and promoters of the Dublin procession. And why did I make the remark? Precisely because I am not, Sir, one of those "to whom the liberty as in England is odious;" precisely because it is my opinion that England—the only country on the Continent both powerful and free—holds in trust the liberties of Europe, and owes to herself and to us all not to supply despotic governments with a pretext whereon to hang disingenuous justifications of their own violent proceedings.

When the Earl of Derby declared in Parliament that the Cork procession had been tolerated on account of its illegality appearing somewhat doubtful, I made it a point to bring out into strong relief the lofty character of such scruples, and I said, with a mingled feeling of admiration and sorrow, "With facts like these before me, I think of my country, and I feel humiliated to the very heart."

A few days after it was my unwelcome duty to state that the policy so highly praised in my precedent letter had been abandoned. But did I conceal from the French public the serious motives which subsequent events had pressed upon the consideration of the Government? Or did my comments bear in any degree the impress of a malevolent disposition? Your readers will decide: "Let us exaggerate nothing, and be just. Certain it is that the movement to which it was deemed necessary to put an end had vastly spread and threatened to become truly formidable. Funeral processions were to be marshaled at Kilkenny, Ennis, Clonmell, Queenstown, Youghal, Killarney. An Irish demonstration was to take place at Leeds, another at Liverpool; worse than all, Belfast was spoken of—Belfast! The fanaticism of the two different races, combined with the fanaticism of two antagonistic creeds, would probably have brought about for the second time scenes which no one can remember without a shudder. This is what equity commands us to take into account in the appreciation of the measures recently adopted."—*The Temps, Dec.* 16.

How far those are right who suppose me to be a well-informed critic of England, it is not for me to say; but that I am a fair one, I know; and great as the defects of my "Letters on England" may be, this, at all events, no candid English reader will deny, that they are calculated to show, by the example of England, that freedom is national prosperity and grandeur.

You say that I am opposed to the doctrine of capital punishment. Just so. Like yourself, I "sympathize more with the harmless victims of the murder than with the callous brute." Like yourself, I am against the French system of finding "extenuating circumstances" where there is none. But I confess to my total inability to perceive how the sacredness of human life is best taught by taking away life; or how it is right that a Judge, who is not infallible, should have it in his power to inflict a kind of punishment which is irretrievable; or how the fear of death can have, as a preventive of crime, the marvelous effect generally ascribed to it. Is not death the common lot of men? Do not soldiers and sailors live by facing, and almost courting, death? Overwhelming, no doubt, is the effect of its presence, when defined in form, when certain in time, such as it appears on the scaffold—staring the criminal grimly in the face. Not so when seen at a distance and through a cloud, which is always the case at the moment the crime is being committed. Nor are the results of the Manchester execution of a nature to bring forth the deterrent effect of such tragedies. Not to speak of the horrible outrage at Clerkenwell, which exceeds all known proportions of rashness as guilt, were we not informed that a few days ago a young girl tried to shoot a policeman, utterly regardless of the danger of "hanging where the rest hung?" and was not the way in which the interference of the executioner is apt to affect hostile minds strikingly exemplified by the funeral processions which the Government was under the necessity to suppress?

However it may be, my opinion on the subject of capital punishment does not in the slightest degree imply, on my part, any inclination to disparage English institutions or proceedings, inasmuch as I expressed it loudly, whenever a capital execution took place either in my own country or any where else. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DEC. 22. LOUIS BLANC.

THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.

Preparations for the Reception of his Remains at Trieste.

From the Paris Epoque, Dec. 21.

We have received the subjoined particulars regarding the ceremonies to occur at Trieste upon the reception of the remains of the late Archduke MAXIMILIAN. On the day of their arrival the whole town will be draped in mourning, and all the flags of the shipping in the harbor will be at half mast. The thoroughfare leading from the port to the cathedral will be carpeted with black, and the interior of the church will be tapestried with the weeds of woe. As soon as the ship casts anchor the Emperor of Austria and the Archdukes will proceed aboard, when the body will be delivered to them by Admiral TEGETHOFF. Salvos of artillery will be fired by the batteries of the port and by the men-of-war. All ships' crews in fighting uniform will be marshaled on deck during the progress of the proceedings. The suite of the Emperor and Archdukes, together with the Generals of the army, the foreign Consuls, a delegation of the people of Trieste, the City Council, and a platoon of marines, will await the arrival of the remains in front of the City Hall. The Clergy will subsequently receive the coffin, pronounce a benediction upon it, and escort it to the cathedral, whither it will be borne by officers of the navy. At the close of the general services the public will be admitted to the church. On the morrow of its arrival at Trieste the body will be removed to Vienna aboard a special train, all draped in black. The railway stations on the route are to be hung with mourning. When the coffin shall have reached Vienna Cardinal-Archbishop VON RAUSCHER will pronounce a benediction upon it. It will then be placed in the Church of the Capuchins, where it will lie for two successive days. On the third day it will be consigned to the vault of the Imperial family.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

What Constitutes Nobility—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Storrs.

A sermon was delivered last evening before a large assemblage, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association. The speaker was Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., whose text was as follows:

"Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding, for the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain of it better than the gain of refined gold."—Proverbs iii., 13, 14.

The reverend speaker having alluded to the very prevalent custom of wishing, on the first of January, all a happy New Year, said that while such a wish was uttered, little could it be known what were the perils to be encountered during the coming twelvemonth, or what were the prosperities or successes to be met with. In consequence of this uncertainty, a tone of sadness prevailed when uttering that familiar expression, "I wish you a happy New-Year." From considering this state of uncertainty in life, two things were suggested to him—first, that the truly wise and noble life is always essentially a happy life; and second, that a wise and noble life is possible for every man. What was implied in really wise and noble life? He intended to cast aside all professional association, and would speak to them as one rational and mortal being speaking to another. Looking at the question negatively it was not implied in a really noble life that one should be in splendid circumstances, having wealth, fine social position, wide relations of friendship and acquaintance. It was very rational to feel that when men had gathered a large amount of the world's pleasure, and were surrounded with all the conveniences of life, they had made for themselves enviable positions in society. But it should be remembered that those never constituted nobleness of character, nor were they even helpful to it. A devil was not made an angel by putting him on the throne of a cherubim, nor was a monkey made a man by placing him on a housetop. A piece of charcoal in a circlet of pearls could not be transformed into a diamond. A substance should be changed within in order to give it an enduring value, and so the outer setting of a man's life contributed nothing to the nobleness of it. The most splendid life in the day of St. Paul was that of Nero. He possessed an immense palace, furniture studded with jewelry, everything superb. The meanest life under such circumstances was that of the Apostle Paul, hunted from city to city, and earning by his own hands a precarious subsistence, scourged by Roman and Jew, who agreed on no other point than that of hatred and persecution of him. Yet from the manner in which St. Paul was placed, it was his to enjoy all the nobleness of his own life, casting a splendor on the circumstances surrounding him, thus showing that the most splendid in circumstances, or those who had the grandest life in substance, were the meanest and most miserable of men. Even in American history and within their own knowledge, there were numerous examples illustrative of the saying that circumstances are not essential to constitute nobleness of life. Nor were great powers of mind and will essential. Every soul was great when measured against that which was beneath it; and every soul was small when measured with that above it. Man could calculate the distance of the stars and compute their orbits, and every evolution of them for thousands of years. Yet when the soul of man, which was infinitely superior to his mind, was measured against Him who made it, and sent it on the earth, how small it was! One of the greatest instances of nobleness of character he ever observed was in the case of a Southern slave who, by his industry purchased himself and family from slavery; and although then at the advanced age of 50, commenced his education, and finally became a preacher of the Word of God, always in the front of battle ready to rescue some creature from the peril he might be in. The life of a servant was as grand as that of an Emperor surrounded by luxury, and infinitely grander and nobler if possessed of high moral faculties. A man's paramount desire should be for a true and enduring good—not for wealth or power. He knew a person who said he would be contented if he possessed $50,000, but having attained that amount wished to have as much more to complete his happiness. Having attained the latter amount he actually wished for more, and finally became so insatiate that nothing could satisfy his ambition. He cared little for the Bible, and only longed for some improvement in the telescope whereby he might see the shrine of heaven. Nothing could make the life of such a man noble except the regenerating grace of God to fully transform him. One of the great elements of nobleness was a man's consecration to some great purpose. There were several beautiful pieces of poetry written to gratify men's lust, which, though great in literary execution, were mean in every other sense, and deserved each and every one of them to have been burned. During the late war uncultured men joined the battle and acted bravely and nobly simply because of the justice of their cause. These men acted nobly. The grandest being that ever came on earth was Jesus Christ. His conduct made him an example to all. Various influences tended to ennoble man and lifted him to the height of sublimity, and to a person possessed by such influences everything had a new significance; such a man would have new energy, and enter to his work with a new joy and rapture in his heart. He recommended them, then, to consecrate themselves to some great purpose during the coming year, and should God call them away from this life they could walk into a better sphere. By so doing a happy new year would be not only wished for, but certain. The grace of God helped to make a wise and noble life—a life which carried a treasure within itself and at last attained the end—an immortality where suns do not rest or set, and rolling years have ceased to move.

The Liberal Principles of the Christian Church.

Last evening Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH preached at St. George's Church, before a very large congregation, his text being the 20th verse of the 19th chapter of Isaiah. After referring to the fact that there now appeared to be two parties in the church, he spoke of the action which had lately been taken by some of the Ecclesiastical authorities in calling ministers to account for preaching from other than their own pulpits. He said the question was could ministers of the Episcopal Church preach anywhere, and is it allowable for persons to officiate in the church who are not regularly ordained provided they preach the gospel? He then referred to the Reformation and the effect it had in making the Bible the supreme law and all-efficient for our guidance and salvation. He also quoted largely from the writings of Bishops SANCROFT, SEYMOUR, TOMLINSON, LEIGHTON and other learned churchmen to show that at least in the times in which they lived, the ecclesiastical law was by no means so rigidly interpreted as by some of our modern churchmen. The action which had lately been taken here, he said, by certain members of the Church against others was a crusade against Protestantism and the spread of evangelical ideas. It was intended to shut each clergyman up in his own pulpit and prevent him from exchanging with any others. A young and most worthy and distinguished Presbyter of the Church had lately been proceeded against for preaching in a Methodist church. This was his crime. A Protestant minister persecuted for preaching the Gospel! These men who were such sticklers for upholding the laws of the Church said not a word about Ritualism, which is flourishing in our midst, but they stepped out of their way to bring the Ecclesiastical law to bear on a worthy young man who had preached in another man's pulpit. The reverend gentleman concluded by saying that a determined stand must be made against these illiberal and unjust ideas, whatever the consequences might be, and that every minister of the Protestant Church owed it as a duty both to himself and his congregation to take ground against them.

Proposed Union of the Presbyterian Churches.

Last evening, a meeting, having in view the promoting of a union of the various Presbyterian Churches of the United States, was held at Dr. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square.

The meeting was presided over by Rev. Dr. ADAMS. In stating the object of the gathering, he referred to the Conventions of the Old and New School Presbyterians, recently held in St. Louis, and said there was evidently a strong tendency to have a union. A joint committee to confer together in relation to the matter was appointed by the Conventions, and reports were submitted. Dr. ADAMS also alluded to the plan proposed for a union by the Convention which lately sat in Philadelphia. He said the cause for separation had ceased to exist, and it was time that the brethren should take each other by the hand and go forward together in the great work of rescuing the country from heathenism, Popery and infidelity.

Prof. SMITH was the next speaker. He said it was now thirty years since the Church had been divided. The present was an opportune time for reunion, and it was highly important that the two sections should combine their efforts for the evangelization of the country. He then spoke of reunion in England as a settled fact, and believed that a similar result would be obtained in Scotland. In division there was weakness, and in union strength.

Rev. Dr. HEMMENWAY, on being introduced, said he could see nothing in the way to prevent the old and new schools from coming together. During the past thirty years the two sections had been drawing closer, so that after all, the separation had been productive of good. He then reviewed briefly the doctrine of the Churches, and earnestly advocated a speedy union.

Mr. W. E. DODGE was the next speaker. He believed that the great body of laymen were ready for union. He then alluded to railroad and other great enterprises now in progress in the country, and urged that the Presbyterian churches should adopt the course pursued by the capitalists, and concentrate their means and efforts on a single object.

Mr. HENRY DAY followed in a few remarks, in which he favored the proposed union, after which the meeting was dismissed.

A New Episcopal Chapel.

The New-York Diocesan Committee of the American Church Missionary Society have purchased lots in Harlem, and purpose to erect a chapel some time during the coming Spring. Meanwhile the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, near Sixth-avenue, have kindly consented to allow those who are to form the new congregation to worship in this Church until the completion of their own edifice. Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the first of these services was held by an audience which crowded the building to its utmost capacity. The customary prayers were said by Rev. Dr. SABINE, and the sermon of the occasion was delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church. The reverend gentleman preached from the words of St. Paul to the Corinthians: "But we preach Christ crucified," (1st Cor. i, 23,) and was listened to throughout with unfaltering attention.

Meeting at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn.

Last evening a large audience assembled at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, at a meeting held under the auspices of the Central Temperance Association. ALBERT WOODRUFF, Esq., presided, and after a temperance song by the choir, introduced Capt. C. F. SWANN, who spoke briefly and earnestly on the great injuries of intemperance. He was followed by Rev. CALVIN FAIRBANK, Financial Agent of the Massachusetts State Temperance Association, who stated at some length the operations of the constabulary law in his State, and the efforts made to secure a prohibitory law. In league with the Liquor Dealers' Association were the keepers of all houses of prostitution, all distilleries, brewers; and it was by these that Gov. ANDREW was employed to make his long and labored argument against a prohibitory law, for which he received $25,000.

The third speaker was A. S. HAINES, who entertained the audience for half an hour by an earnest and forcible address. The last speaker was E. Z. C. JUDSON ("Ned Buntlin,") who held the attention of the audience till half-past nine, urging them to stand unitedly against the attempts of liquor men to modify or destroy the Excise law. The meeting was very orderly, and a large number of persons signed the pledge.

The Common Council for 1868.

The Board of Aldermen for 1868 will meet at noon to-day, for the purpose of organizing and electing a President and Clerk. It is understood that Mr. THOMAS COMAN will be President of the Board, and Mr. JOSEPH SHANNON Clerk. The Mayor's Message, which is not a very lengthy document, will be sent to the Board immediately after its organization.

The members of the Board of Councilmen who claim to hold over for another year will meet at 10 o'clock this morning, and will probably organize by the election of Mr. John STACOM as President, and Mr. JOHN E. GREENE as Clerk. Six of the members of this Board—STACOM, CULKIN, GIBNEY, KENNEY, DALY and HART—have been elected members of the new Board. This Board will meet at noon, as the law directs, and will probably elect BERNARD K. MURPHY President. There are various rumors as to who will be the choice of the Board for clerk, but no decision has yet been arrived at. As soon as the new Board has organized, a formal demand will be made on the Clerk of the old Board for the minutes and documents in his possession, and on the demand being refused, the matter will be referred to the courts for adjudication.

There appears to be some apprehension, in view of the scenes that occurred at the organization of the Board of Councilmen for 1867, that a personal collision is not unlikely to take place between the members of the old and new Boards, but the members of the new Board, feeling assured that the courts will decide the question in their favor, are said to be quite indisposed to make any fuss about the matter, and after demanding the documents of the old Board will quietly wait until the courts put them in possession of their rights.

An injunction will probably be served on the members of the old Board during the day, restraining them from exercising their official functions, and thus the business of the Common Council will be at a dead lock until the matter is judicially decided.

A Daring Check Swindle on Tiffany & Co.—Arrest of the Perpetrator.

On the 30th of October last, two men called at the jewelry store of Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., No. 550 Broadway, where they selected a quantity of diamond jewelry, consisting of ear drops, brooches and finger rings, and valued at $2,156. One of the clerks, Mr. STODART. accompanied the customers to their alleged residence in Fifth-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street, for the purpose of receiving payment for the jewelry. These young men represented themselves as the sons of the occupants, Mr. and Mrs. BARNUM, and the carriage stopping at the door they invited the clerk inside and desired him to wait until they could find "father." One of the young men soon returned with a check for $2,156 on the City Bank, and gave it to Mr. STODART, who surrendered the goods to him.

In due time the check was found to be a worthless one, and Detectives ELDER and COYLE were placed in charge of the case by Superintendent KENNEDY. They ascertained that the operators in the scheme had engaged a parlor and bedroom from Mrs. BARNUM the morning of the perpetration of the swindle, at the rate of $100 per week, and one of them gave his name as HENRY BARCLAY LIVINGSTON, and gave Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME as his reference. As soon as they obtained possession of the diamonds, both men, who are supposed to be brothers, disappeared. Further investigation led to the additional discovery that LIVINGSTON *alias* Barnum was confined in jail in Portland, Me., on a charge of check swindling, under the new name of GEO. W. BRADFORD. Mr. STODART, the clerk, went to Portland with the detectives and visited the jail, when he at once identified BRADFORD as the principal in the swindle on his firm. An indictment was procured from the Grand Jury in this City, upon which Gov. FENTON granted a requisition on Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, and in that way possession of the prisoner was obtained. The detectives reached New-York late yesterday afternoon, and the prisoner, whose real name is MACDONALD, was lodged at Police Headquarters. He will be arraigned before the General Sessions at an early day.

The Second-Avenue Shooting Affray—Dangerous Condition of Mr. Wiegar.

On the night of the 2d inst. JAMES WIEGAR, of No. 910 Second-avenue, was shot during a quarrel in the lager-beer saloon of CARL WOLBACKS, in Second-avenue, near Fifty-fourth-street, the proprietor being the assailant. Since that time Mr. WIEGAR has been lingering in a dangerous condition, and as his physician considered his recovery doubtful, yesterday Coroner FLYNN was notified to take his *ante-mortem* examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ITEMS.—On Saturday morning an explosion occurred in the cartridge manufactory at the foot of West Fifty-first-street, caused by the ignition of a cartridge in the "loader." The building was considerably shattered but nobody was hurt....During Saturday night the rooms of JAMES KEENAN, on an upper floor of No. 699 Third-avenue, were entered by thieves, who carried off $56 worth of clothing....At 2 o'clock yesterday morning BENJAMIN H. MCGOWAN, while temporarily insane, leaped from the roof of No. 17 Stanton-street, sustaining serious injuries.... ROBT. BIRCHALL jumped from an Eighth-avenue car, at 2 A. M. yesterday, near Fifty-fourth-street, and, falling on the pavement, dislocated his shoulder. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—Yesterday Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, of the Tabernacle, (Congregational,) and Rev. JOHN THOMSON, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, exchanged pulpits. A union meeting for prayer will be held each evening of this week in the Fourth Church, at which ministers of the Presbyterian—Old and New School—of the Dutch Reformed and Congregational Churches will in succession preside.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. W. T. Sherman, U.S.A.; Col. G. W. Schofield, Philadelphia; Judge De Los Lake, California; Capt. P. C. Pope, U. S. Marine Corps; Capt. J. J. Read, U. S. N.; Col. David Millard, Cincinnati; Hon. C. W. McCord, St. Louis. Dr. A. Hudson, U. S. N.; Hon. A. Bennett, Binghamton, and J. McCundy, Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

VIOLATION OF QUARANTINE LAWS.—A man named MICHAEL CONWAY, *alias* Ready, was arrested by the Quarantine Police on Saturday for boarding a vessel subject to quarantine. As this offence has of late been of frequent occurrence, the Health Officer, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by law, ordered his detention at Quarantine for the full period of ten days.

SKATING.—The ice at all the skating-ponds is in excellent condition, and those who are fond of the invigorating exercise, of which the recent mild weather has deprived them, will doubtless be out in full force to-day. At OATMAN'S Fifth-avenue Pond, Wednesday, a gold medal will be presented to the best lady skater.

FIRE IN A FOUNDRY.—About 10 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the foundry of Messrs. HERRING & FLOOD, No. 740 Greenwich-street. The flames caused a damage of $500; fully insured.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

TENTH WARD GRANT CLUB.—A meeting of citizens of the Tenth Ward was held Saturday evening, at No. 93 Boerum-street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of devising measures to further the election of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency. The chair was taken by Mr. WILLIAM HOWELL, who briefly explained the object of the meeting. There was a very large attendance of gentlemen (over eighty) who signed the roll, pledging themselves to aid Gen. GRANT, in every manner possible, in the forthcoming contest. The Club having been duly formed an election of officers took place, which resulted in the appointment of Mr. HOWELL as Chairman, and Mr. JOSEPH FRANK, Secretary. Delegates were named to represent the Club at the meetings of the Central Club, which take place in the large room over the Post-office. The meeting then adjourned.

LARCENIES.—JAMES BROWN, aged eleven, was arrested yesterday by Sergt. BRENNAN, Forty-fifth Precinct, on the charge of having stolen a coat, value $5, from a man named DENIS GREENE. It was found on his person....JANE JORDON, an English servant, aged thirty-nine, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing various culinary utensils, the property of a Mr. CONGREVE, by whom she was employed....A boy named JAS. ROBERTS, whose gormandizing propensities were stronger than his sense of justice, was arrested on a charge of having stolen two pies, valued at 30 cents, from the store of JOHN CAMPBELL, No. 150 York-street....MARY SCHOLL, a German servant, was arrested at 8 A. M. yesterday, charged with stealing some goods, the property of MATILDA GOLLSMAR.

TEMPERANCE.—An unusually deep interest has been awakened recently in Suffolk County in the Temperance question, through the labors of Mr. A. E. BRADLEY, the representative of the National Temperance Society. In his lecturing tour this gentleman addressed large meetings at Huntington, Port Jefferson, Greenport, Patchogue, Blue Point, Sayville, Stony Brook, Southold, Mattituck, Aquibogue, Northville, Good Ground, and Jamesport, at each of which places he instituted a Division of the Sons of Temperance. Among the members thus enrolled were a number of clergymen of various religious denominations and many of the leading citizens.

ROBBERY.—The house of Mr. MICHAEL EAGAN, No. 63 President-street, was entered by a thief some time during Saturday night last. He had gained admittance through the front door, which had been left unlocked. The fellow went to Mr. EAGAN'S bedroom and taking his pantaloons into the hallway emptied the pockets of a silver watch and $150 in bills, with which he escaped. The pantaloons were found where the thief had left them.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—About 12 o'clock Saturday night, an attempt was made to break into the grocery-store of JOHN HALLIGAN, in Columbia-street, between Cole and Luqueer streets. The operator was discovered after he had succeeded in taking down the shutters of one of the windows, when he made his escape. This is the second attempt during the past week that has been made to enter this place.

ASSAULTS ON WOMEN.—THOS. BARTON was arrested yesterday for having assaulted Miss MATILDA LAWE. He was committed for examination. A similar charge was brought against JOHN ABRAHAM, by Officer ANTHONY MCGRALL, Fiftieth Precinct, for having committed an assault and battery on Miss MARGARET BOYLE. He was also held for examination.

IMPROPER CONDUCT.—BERNARD EAVERS, a middle-aged laborer, married, and PHILIP CLARK were arrested yesterday charged with having insulted Miss SARAH GALLAGHER. They were held for examination.

INDECENT ASSAULT.—JOHN WATERS, a youth of 17, is charged by Officer R. CURRAN with having at 8 P. M. Saturday indecently assaulted CATHERINE DALTON. He was held for examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

PROPOSED METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.—The Democracy of Newark held a meeting Friday night to take into consideration the proposed Metropolitan Police bill for that city, and also to include East Newark and Woodside. CHARLES T. GRAY acted as Chairman, and Major G. N. ABEEL as Secretary. SAMUEL F. BIGELOW presented a draft of a bill providing for the creation of a Police District, and the election by the people of four Commissioners and a President of the Board. Two Commissioners are to be elected annually, and the President biennially, alternately with that of the Mayoralty election. In the election of Commissioners, each party is to choose one, so as to avoid anything of a partisan character. The present officers and members of the force are to be retained, the entire number not to exceed one hundred. No person is to be appointed for political reasons or to be removed without a cause and upon trial. Policemen are to be appointed for five years and to be citizens of the country. The President of the Board will receive an annual salary of $800, and the Secretary $300. No Commissioner is to hold any other public office, and all appropriations for expenditures are to be made by the Common Council. Considerable discussion was had on the merits of the bill, and a large number were opposed to any bill whatever. A motion to lay it on the table was lost.

KILLED BY ALCOHOL.—Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of JAMES MERLEVEY, who died suddenly on Thursday night at No. 359 South Seventh-street. It appears that deceased "got on a spree" on New-Year's morning which he kept up until the following evening, when he felt unwell and retired to bed. At 10 o'clock Dr. CRAIG was called in and found MERLEVEY very low and sinking, and remained with him until he died at midnight. The Doctor was of opinion that death was caused from congestion of the brain, superinduced by the use of alcoholic drinks. The deceased was employed by the Union Car Wheel Company, was 43 years of age, and leaves a wife and seven children residing at Harlem.

ENFORCING A CITY ORDINANCE.—Many of the people of Jersey City having neglected to remove the snow from the sidewalks in front of their premises, the Police have reported those who failed to comply with the requirements of the ordinance, and Recorder MARTINDALE is busily engaged in making out warrants for their arrest. If the policemen have performed their duty with impartiality, the City Treasury will receive considerable accessions, and those who have been mulcted will probably see to it that they are not caught a second time.

STOLE A COAT.—A man named WM. SMITH was arrested Saturday night charged with stealing an overcoat, worth $20, the property of JOSEPH ROSENFIELD, of No. 214 Grand-street, New-York, at the Erie Railway depot, in Jersey City. The accused was yesterday committed to the County Jail to await trial.

TRANSACTIONS AT THE COMMUNIPAW CATTLE YARDS FOR THE YEAR.—During the year 1867 there were received at the above yards, 79,928 cattle, 439,738 hogs, 172,022 sheep, and 12,368 horses. Slaughtered—15,754 cattle, 403,355 hogs, and 137,807 sheep.

PROPOSED NEW CHURCH.—The Reformed Dutch Denomination of Newark has a movement in progress for the erection of an elegant new church, at a cost of from $150,000 to $200,000, to be located in the lower part of the city.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4—11:15 A. M.

Consols for money, 92⅜, and for the account, 92½@92⅝.

American Securities are flat at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty bonds.....72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....88¾
Erie Railway Shares.....48⅝

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Jan. 4—11:15 A. M.

United States Five-twenties, for the issue of 1862, 77.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 4—11:15 A. M.

COTTON is firm. The estimated sales to-day are 12,000 bales. The opening prices are as follows—

Middling Uplands.....7½d.
Middling Orleans.....7¾d.

BREADSTUFFS are firm but quiet. Corn, 46s. 9d. for mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. 3d. for white California, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee red; Barley, 5s. 3d. for American; Oats, 3s. 8d. for American; Peas, 47s. 6d. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS.—Beef, 112s. for Winter-cured extra prime Mess; Pork, 74s. for new prime Eastern Mess; Lard, 49s. 9d. for fine American; Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine; Bacon, 40s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE.—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 28s 6d. Resin, 6s. for Common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine Pale. Tallow, 43s. 9d. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. ₩ cwt. Petroleum, 2s. ₩ gallon, for spirits and 1s. 3½d. for refined. Cloverseed, 46s. for No. 1 American Red.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4—11:15 A. M.

Whale Oil, £38 ₩ 250 gallons. Sperm Oil, £110 ₩ ton. Linseed Oil, £37 ₩ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4—1:20 P. M.

Consols for money.....92⅝
Consuls for the account.....92⅝@92¾
United States Five-twenty Bonds.....72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....88¾
Erie Railway Shares.....48½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Jan. 4—1:20 P. M.

United States Five-twenties, for the issue of 1862, 77.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 4—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—There is rather a more quiet feeling in the Cotton market. The sales to-day amount to 30,000 bales, of which 15,000 bales are to arrive. Quotations are without change.

Middling Uplands.....7½d.
Middling Orleans.....7¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—Extra State Flour, 37s. 6d. Corn, Wheat, Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—New Eastern Prime Mess Pork has declined to 73s. and Bacon to 40s. Beef, Lard and Cheese are without alteration.

The Produce market is without change.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4—1:20 P. M.

The prices of all articles in our markets remain as quoted in the 11:15 A. M. dispatch.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Jan. 4—1:20 P. M.

PETROLEUM firmer: Standard White, 45 francs.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Jan. 4—Evening.

The market for Petroleum closed active and firmer; Standard White, 46 francs ₩ bbl.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Jan. 4—Evening.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds closed somewhat firmer at 77@77⅛ for the old issue.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 4.

SUGAR—Sales of Nos. 10@12 at 7½@8⅜ reals, and at 9¼ reals for Muscovado. The tendency of the market is downward. MOLASSES 5¼@5½ reals for Clayed, and 6¼@6¾ reals for Muscovado. FREIGHTS are unchanged. BACON $13 25 ₩ cwt. BUTTER 26c.@36c. ₩ lb. HAMS dull at $14@$18 ₩ cwt. LARD, 16c.@17c. ₩ lb. ONIONS, $3 50@$4 ₩ bbl. POTATOES $5@$5 50 ₩ bbl.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR steady; Spring Extras, $8 50@$10 50. WHEAT less active and steady at $2 02@$2 03 for No. 1, and $1 97@$1 97½ for No. 2. CORN steady for Old and nominal for New at 85½c.@86c. OATS steady at 57½c.@58c. RYE quiet at $1 57@$1 58 for No. 1. BARLEY active at $1 75@$1 77 for No. 2. PROVISIONS quiet and firm. MESS PORK $20 75; Extra Prime, $15 50. LARD, 11¾c.@12¼c. BULK SHOULDERS 7¾c. GREEN HAMS 11c. PICKLED and ENGLISH MEATS inactive and nominal. DRESSED HOGS fairly active at a decline of 10c.@15c.; sales at $7 25@$8 25. LIVE HOGS dull and declined 10c.@25c.; the range was from $6 65@$6 90. BEEF CATTLE firm at an advance of 10c.@15c.; sales at $5 35@$6 50 for light to good shipping. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 4.

No sales of TOBACCO. COTTON firm at 13½c. FLOUR in improved demand at unchanged prices. WHEAT firm and in light demand; Winter Red, $2 40@$2 55. CORN firmer at 88c.@91c. shelled, and 75c.@76c. on ear. OATS firmer at 70c.@71c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE firm at $1 75. PROVISIONS easier for buyers and nothing was doing. MESS PORK, $20 12½@$21. BACON—Clear Sides, 12½c.; Shoulders, 9¾c. SUGARED HAMS, 16c.@17c. LARD, 12c.@12½c. for choice tierce. LIVE HOGS dull and unsettled; $5 72@$5 76½ was bid for heavy averages; held at $6 40@$6 50; packed to date, 23,000 head. WHISKY nominal at $2 10. RECEIPTS—500 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Corn, 1,600 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Barley, 2,500 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR firmer; Family, $11@$11 50. WHEAT held at $2 50@$2 55 for No. 2; No. 1 Red was above the views of buyers, and but little was done. CORN dull at 84c.@85c. for New on ear, and 88c. shelled. OATS dull at 64c.@65c. for No. 1. RYE firm at $1 63@$1 65. BARLEY firm and in demand at $1 65@$1 75 for Fall. COTTON flat at 15c. WHISKY unchanged. DRESSED HOGS dull at $7 60@$8 10; receipts, 4,000 head. MESS PORK, $20@$21 for Old and New. LARD dull at 14½c. SHOULDERS—sales at 7½c. Sides offered at 9½c. BACON—sales of small lots at 9¾c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 12½c. for Clear Sides. BEEF CATTLE dull at $4@$6 50 gross. Gold, 133¾ buying. Exchange firm.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR is in active demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade, and prices are 50c. ₩ bbl. better; sales 2,200 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for red Winter; $13 50 for white; $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held $2 40, and No. 2 do. at $2 30. CORN quiet; sales 400 bushels new Illinois at $1 25. OATS 83c.@85c. for Western. Other Grains nominal. CORN MEAL $2 90 ₩ 100 lbs. MILL-FEED scarce and firm. SHORTS $35. SHIPSTUFFS $40. MIDDLINGS $46 ₩ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1, to Albany, 67c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 4.

COTTON in active demand; Middling, 15¼c.; sales 4,500 bales; receipts 1,869 bales; exports 5,198 bales; SUGAR firm; Common 9½c.@9¾c.; Prime, 13½c.@13¾c.; Choice, 14c. MOLASSES active; Common, 55c.; Choice, 80c.@82c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $9 25; Choice, $13 50@$14 50. CORN, 95c.@$1. OATS—Small sales at 78c. BACON MESS PORK dull and depressed; nominally $21. BACON—Shoulders, 9½c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 14c.@14½c. LARD—Tierce, 13c.; Keg, 13c.@13¾c. Sterling Exchange, 143@147. New-York Sight Exchange ⅜ ₩ cent. discount. Gold, 133@133½.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR firm; sales 200 bbls. White at $14; 50 bbls. Spring at $10 25; 400 bbls. Spring at $10@$10 75, all city ground. WHEAT very firm; sales 1,600 bushels Port Washington, and 800 bushels Racine Club at $2 25; also, 1,700 Amber Canada at $2 65. CORN dull; buyers offered $1 10; sellers hold at $1 12 for new. OATS nominal at 74c. for Western. RYE—sales 7,000 bushels Western at $1 62, an advance of 2c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. Other articles dull and entirely nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR firmer; City Double Extras, $9 50@$10 25; Country do., $9 25@$9 50. WHEAT firm at $2 59@$2 60 for No. 1. CORN firm; new Shelled, 87c. RYE firmer at $1 50 for No. 1. Dressed Hogs firm at $7 25@$8 25. RECEIPTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Corn, 700 dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm; sales of Amber Michigan at $2 65, No. 1 Spring at $2 12½. CORN declined 1c.; sales of New, at 96c.@96½c.; for January at 96c.; for April at $1 05. OATS steady; sales of No. 1 at 65c. RYE—Sales of No. 1 at $1 48. BARLEY quiet. DRESSED HOGS $7 50@$8 50.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 4.

TOBACCO—Sales light; Lugs, $4 75@$5 75; Medium Leaf, $14. COTTON firm at $14½c. for Middling. FLOUR, $7 75@$8. WHEAT, $2 35@$2 40. CORN, 70c. OATS, 65c.@66c. BACON—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Sides, 13c.; Bulk Shoulders, 8¾c. LARD, 13¾c. MESS PORK, $21 50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 47c. nominally. RESIN steady at $2 10 for Strained, and $2 27½ for No. 2. TAR, $1 80. COTTON advanced ¼c.; Middling, 15¾c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 2.

FLOUR is steady at $7 50@$8; the Panama steamer takes for New-York 3,000 barrels. WHEAT is active; the market is strong with heavy sales. Legal-tenders, 75⅛.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 3.

Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 4.

Flour is unchanged. Wheat is firm at $2 65. MINING STOCKS—Crown Point, $680; Ophir, $55; Hale and Norcross, $1,325; Chollar Potosi, $136; Yellow Jacket, $730; Gold and Curry, $350; Empire Mill, $163; Imperial, $265; Savage, $109; Kentucky, $255, and Overman, $80.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Jan. 4.

COTTON, 15½c. CORN, 75c.@76c. OATS, 75c.@78c. PORK, $21@$21 50. BULK MEATS, 9c.@12c. SHOULDERS, 10c.@10½c. LARD, 13½c.@14c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 4.

COTTON active and firm; sales 870 bales; receipts, 279 do.; New-York Middlings, 15c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 4.

COTTON quiet: sales 439 bales; Middlings, 15c.; receipts, 3,050 bales; exports, 4,400 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 4.

COTTON quiet; sales 250 bales; Middlings, 16c.; receipts, 890 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Jan. 4.

COTTON—Market closed quiet; sales 1,100 bales; Middlings, 14¾c.; receipts, 944 bales.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-JERSEY—HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.	
South 4th-st., s. s. 50 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 16.8x50	$3,000
Hoboken.	
Adams-st., e. s. block 41, lot 1, (Coster estate,) 25x100	825
Bergen.	
West View-av., cor. Boland-st., 75x90.8	1,500
North Bergen.	
31-st., w. s., lots 49 and 50, map Glennville, 25x100 ea.	200
ESSEX COUNTY.	
Newark.	
Summit-st., w. s. 34 ft. s. of Wallace land, 33x100	150
Bank-st., n. s., adjoining Porter's land, 30x100	100
Adams-st., w. s., 19x69	1,000
Kinney-st., s. s., 25x100	575
Clay-st., No. 12, 20x78	2,000
Barclay-st., No. 134, 25x100	1,900
Bellville.	
Cottage-st., n. s., 428 ft. e. Newark and Bellville roads, 40x130	2,000
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Astoria.	
Ridge-st., s. s., 259 ft. e. Emerald-st., 25 ft. front	400
Ridge-st., s. s., 134 ft. e. Emerald-st., 25 ft. front	400
College Point.	
Amelia-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. Fulton-av., l. 32x100x38x100	147
Flushing.	
Cedar-st., s. s., (lot 198,) 25x100x13x100	175
Fawler-av., s. s., 452 ft. w. Lawrence-st., l. 51x100. Referee's sale	505
Hempstead.	
Murray's farm-land and houses, 7¾ acres	2,810
William Ryder's premises	3,000
Lots 1, 2 and 3 on "Dorlon Map," 13½ acres, referee's sale	769
North Hempstead.	
Ferry turnpike, adjoining Moore's land, l. 45x171	100
Jamaica.	
Beacon-st., s. e. s., between lots 1 and 2, l. 27x271	700
Hermann-av., w. s., 200 ft. n. Fulton-st., l. 30.7x69.3	500
Maspeth.	
Lot 32, Block N, 25x100	300
Middle Village.	
Jamaica Road, s. s., 8 ft. w. Bennett's land, lot 50x100	1,000
Newtown.	
Broad-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. 2d-st., 2 lots, 75x107	470
Forrest-av., w. s. "Hulsts' land," 8 acres	6,276
Mount Olivet-av., n. s., adj. Everts', 5 acres	4,350
Sherman-st., s. s., 150 s. Harris-av., lot 25x100	500
Hermann King's lot, 35x49	100
Leverich's premises, 12 87-100 acres	1,930
Lot No. 9, block No. 4, 25x100	150
Lots Nos. 28, 29, 30, block B; Nos. 259, 260, 261, block J	1,000
Lot No. 208 on S. Williamsburgh map	100
Lot No. 332 on S. Williamsburgh map	50
Port Washington.	
Lot adjoining Bird's land, 39.6x275	100
Rockville Centre.	
Washington-av., bet. lots 2 and 5, l. 80x150	600
Lot adjoining Randall's premises	100
Whitestone.	
Croton-av., w. s., 125 ft. Flushing-av., 50x125	300
Lamartine-place, lots 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, size 125x115x129x83	1,340

[Advertisement.]

There is good authority for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of Consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the EXPECTORANT of Dr. JAYNE, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation, and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on Pulmonary Complaints, and it cures Bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with Lung Diseases, or any of the symptoms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Since the introduction of E. HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 201 Broadway, we have felt a degree of security such as we have never felt before. It is, in my opinion, far better than watch dogs, bolts or locks. JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Nassau-street.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 5.—*In steamship Napoleon III., from Havre*—Mr. M. Donelly, Mrs. Sheppard, T. T. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. A. Perret, Mr. and Mrs. Escovar, Mr. Belfov, Mr. and Mrs. Chadbourn, Mr. Hammel, Mr. Conroy, Mr. Escovar, Mr. Holzinger, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Bean, L. T. Blogg, Mr. and Miss Hitchcock, Mrs. Abel, Mr. Scherver, Miss Emma H. Short, Z. Curtis, L. Saux, Mr. Bellando, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Fingg, Mrs. Henry, Mr. Gaffinet and family, Mr. Chomason, Mrs. Besson and son, Mrs. Renard, Mr. and Mrs. Bonvalet, A. Charles, S. Guilion, Mr. Dretmeyer and family, H. Loffe, S. Koch, L. Spitzmuller, Mr. Hertenstein and family, Mr. and Mrs. Fscheiss, Mr. Wilson, L. O'Brien, Z. Hemmerle, Mr. Eichenlaut, Mr. and Mrs. Muller, Mr. Clever, J. Schwartz, P. Pierrot and family, Mr. Studer, Jacob Koch, Ch. Pequignot, G. Poujol, Miss R. Courtot, Mr. Croll, F. Cretin, Mr. and Mrs. Gilies, Mr. and Mrs. Dehlinger, Mr. Eckel, J. Franz, Mrs. H. Moeser, Mrs. Gerard and infants, Mr. Martin.

JAN. 5.—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg*—Fred. Hoffmann, M. Watermann, C. Trankel, A. Colman, E. Rethwisch, Geo. Gehe, S. Cohn, Wm. Fischer, James Havemeyer, John Packe and wife, Lotty Wolfier and 2 children, Amalie Mylins, Anna Mylins, Marie Mylins and 3 children, R. Blum, F. Steinhauer, A. Nixdorf, H. Gattmann, P. Hubner, G. Rockert, A. Herting, M. Von Madan.

JAN. 5.—*In steamship Denmark, from Liverpool*—T. Pickering, wife and daughter, J. A. Heckking, wife and 2 children, Mr. Pauliac and wife, Mr. Davies and wife, J. Davies, Dr. E. Mouchell, Dr. E. O'Brian, J. B. Cumming, G. Porter, E. Porter, T. R. Finessy, H. Myers.

In steamship Nebraska, from Liverpool—Capt. D. Thorn, Julius Lassner, Capt. A. McKenzie, Mrs. F. Hubbell and two children, Mr. Jameson and lady, Capt. Benjamin Willis, Philip Hartley, Herman Willis, Dr. O'Leary, W. H. Martin, Daniel Jones, John Milia.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—Miss A. Coggill, Miss M. Coggill, Henry Coggill, Jr., Geo. Canfield, Dennis Cooney, Geo. Hawkins, P. W. Decker, G. L. Decker, Thomas Haxtell, N. Ledderman, Miss M. Murtagh, and 4 of the crew of steamship Raleigh.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 46 | Moon sets..... 3 23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 57 | Gov. Island. 4 46 | Hell Gate..... 6 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 5.

Arrived.

Steamship Denmark, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool Dec. 18, via Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and 177 passengers to National Steamship Co. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage. Dec. 26, 6 P. M., experienced a tremendous hurricane, which lasted until 3 A. M. of the 27th, winds at the time from the N. W.; 21st, lat. 51 25, lon. 10 02, passed a Cunard sidewheel steamer, supposed the Persia, bound E.; 25th, lat. 49 22, lon. 33 15, passed a Cunard screw steamer, bound E.; same time, passed a steamer bound E. showing two blue lights and two rockets; 29th, lat. 46 11, lon. 48 35, passed a Cunard screw steamer, bark rigged, supposed to be the Russia, bound E.; same day, 5 P. M., passed a steamer bound E. showing one blue light and two rockets; 31st, lat. 43 36, lon. 65 25, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound E., supposed to be the German steamer; Jan. 4, off Sandy Hook 12 miles, descried a brig-rigged steamer under canvas only; made for her, and discovered her to be the steamship Nebraska, from Liverpool, with screw disabled; signaled to him, asking if he wanted any assistance, and he replied "No."

Steamship Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool Dec. 18, and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and 168 passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 21, lat. 50 55, lon. 19 46, passed steamship Persia, hence for Liverpool. Dec. 24 the engineer reported the propeller damaged; partly repaired it and proceeded; 28th, the propeller again damaged; Jan. 2, lat. 40 35, lon. 70 13, lost the propeller, and made the voyage from there under canvas.

Steamship Napoleon III., (Fr.,) Roussan, Havre Dec. 19, and Brest 21st, with mdse. and 89 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Has had strong N. W. gales and heavy head sea the entire passage.

Steamship Hammonia, (Ham.,) Ehlers, Hamburg Dec. 22, via Southampton 25th, with mdse. and 206 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston Jan. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Bates, New-Orleans Dec. 27, and S. W. Pass 28th, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 61 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Miami, McLaughlin, Norfolk, with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Yazoo, Guard, Hodges, Norfolk, with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

U. S. steamship Guard, Gorringe, Commander, Lisbon Nov. 28.

Ship Nevada, (of Boston,) Nichols, Altata, west coast of Mexico, 108 ds., with Brazil wood to W. F. Weld, of Boston.

Ship Charlotte, (Brem.,) Gatjen, Antwerp 40 ds., with mdse. and 7 passengers to Hennings & Gosling.

Ship Ocean, (Brem.,) Girdes, Bremen 48 ds., with mdse. and 88 passengers to Unkart & Co.

Bark Idaho, Whiteberry, Aspinwall 11 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Bark Damon, Wilkens, Buenos Ayres Nov. 8, and Montevideo 8th, with hides to R. W. Ropes.

Brig Covadonga, (of Turks Island,) Henry, Maracaibo 24 ds., via Inagua Dec. 22, with coffee to Yzaga, Del Valle & Co. Sld. in co. from Maracaibo with bark Theresa, for New-York. From Dec. 28 to Jan. 1 in the Gulf Stream, had heavy gales from N. to N. W.; sprung foretopmast, mainmast head, lost flying jib-boom, sprung bowsprit, split mainsail and foresail, and sprung a leak; shipped a sea that filled the cabin full of water, and was obliged to heave overboard 400 bags coffee to save the vessel.

Brig Percy, Hinckley, Foster, Old Harbor, Jam., 24 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon.

Brig John Chrystal, (of Philadelphia,) Parma, Pernambuco Nov. 14, via Delaware Breakwater Jan. 2, with sugar to Mason, Prosaut & Co.

Brig Lord of the Isles, (Br.,) Coamans, Port-au-Platte Dec. 14, via Grand Turk, T. I., 21st, with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Machias, (of Machias,) Upton, Malaga 41 ds., and Gibraltar 40 ds., with fruit to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig E. O. Redman, Redman, Boston.

Schr. Adelaide, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Taylor, Cow Bay, C. B., 28 ds., with coal to G. F. Penniston & Co. Had strong N. W. gales the entire passage; split mainsail and foresail, lost jib, stove bulwarks, and received other damage.

Schr. Virginia Price, Putnam, Bermuda 12 ds., in ballast to Isaac Hall.

Schr. Isabella, (of Lewes, Del.,) Westover, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to N. L. McCready & Co. Has had fine weather on the passage. Left no vessels.

Schr. Glengarry, Yates, Elizabethport, with coal for Aspinwall.

Schr. Silver Bell, Bailey, Elizabethport, with coal for Portland, Me.

Schr. Hud & Frank, Lawrence, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., 21 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon.

Schr. J. B. Lawrence, (of Barrington, N. S.,) Nickerson, Guyanilla, P. R., 10 ds., with oranges to C. H. Trumbull & Co.

Schr. Carrie W. Webb, Worthington, Georgetown, S. C., 14 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. George Taulane, Steelman, Providence for Baltimore.

Schr. Emeline McLain, Sleeper, Fall River for Baltimore.

Schr. Benjamin Strong, Brown, Bridgeport for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. Smith, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. J. L. Crocker, Pearson, Taunton.
Schr. L. W. Warren, Warren, Cold Spring.
Schr. Sarah Wilson, Southey, New-Haven.
Schr. D. B. Pitts, Vail, New-Haven.
Schr. United Brothers, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Virginia Leaf, Conners, Boston for Virginia.
Schr. A. G. Hazard, Wilson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, Alexandria, Va., 4 ds.
Schr. Nellie Brown, Higgins, Boston, for Richmond.
Schr. Rival, Getty, New-Haven.
Schr. Lucy W. Collins, Collins, Providence.
Schr. Monmouth, Adams, Norwalk.
Sloop A. T. Allison, Finger, Elizabethport, with iron.

BELOW—Bark Maria, put in for orders, and a brig loaded with lumber.

SAILED—Ship Robert Karr, for Liverpool.

WIND—At sunset, N. N. W., light, clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Arr. schrs. S. L. Simmons, from Philadelphia; Plymouth Rock, New-York; Marshall Perin, do.

Sld. steamers Kensington, for New-Orleans; Roman, Philadelphia; Cuba and Nereus, New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 5.—Arr. bark Skjold, from Liverpool; schr. Susan Wright, New-York, and steamer Moneka, do.

Sld. bark Paquarta, for Barcelona.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 5.—Arr. steamer Niagara, from New-York for Norfolk; schr. Zelya, Turks Island.

Sld. steamer Albemarle, from Richmond for New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Arr. steamship Star of the Union, from New-Orleans via Havana; steamship Alliance, Charleston.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 5.—The steamship Hibernia sld. this morning for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 5.—Arr. steamers Herman Livingston and Virgo, from New-York.

The brig Mary Ann Marshall, from Havana, for New-York, put in leaking.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The steamers Transit, from New-York, and Golden City, from Panama, arr. to-day. The steamer Moses Taylor, from San Juan, arr. yesterday.

The bark H. L. Rutger was wrecked off the Heads yesterday. The crew were saved.

Jan. 3.—Arr. ships Ocean Express and Mallard, from Liverpool, and Levi Stevens, from Boston.

Jan. 4.—Sld. steamer Nevada, for Panama.

Spoken, &c.

G. W. Chase—brig, of and from Portland for Cardenas, 12 ds. out, Dec. 30, lat. 29, lon. 72 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Inagua, Dec. 22, brig Ellen, for New-York same day; bark Morning Star, for do. Jan. 1.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 157, Jan. 4, 1868.
32, 28, 35, 4, 67, 60, 8, 66, 20, 12, 6, 62.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 158, Jan. 4, 1868.
66, 4, 39, 7, 26, 40, 16, 18, 55, 24, 48, 56, 9.
STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 57, Jan. 4, 1868.
37, 56, 6, 45, 25, 22, 14, 13, 58, 48, 30, 73, 61, 44.
STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 58, Jan. 4, 1868.
30, 48, 9, 65, 67, 72, 71, 44, 66, 75, 51, 14, 63.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

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